FBIS DAILY REPORT

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POSITIVE WESTERN RESPONSE TO ANDROPOV PROPOSAL URGED

PM052040 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 May 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "To Preserve Peace"]

[Text] There is no more important task than to defend peace. V. I. Lenin's remark that "the greatest manifestation of democracy is on the fundamental question of war and peace" is truer than ever today. The peoples' future and their very life depend on the answer to that question. The answer must be not empty phrases and sweeping promises, but practical actions.

The main reason for the present deterioration in the international situation is the militarist, adventurist course of the most aggressive imperialist forces. Disregarding the lessons of history and challenging the realities of the nuclear age, they have set themselves the aim of securing military superiority and imposing by means of weapons an order in the world that is to their liking. These forces essentially deny the very possibility of peaceful coexistence between the socialist and capitalist social systems and the need for peaceful competition between them. The present-day crusaders' political credo is confrontation [protivoborstvo] to the end, even if the end turns out to be disaster.

All sober-minded people realize how dangerous and, moreover, insane this course is. The gamble on a headlong arms race, the program for the militarization of space announced by R. Reagan, and the development of new types of laser, radiological, nuclear missile, chemical, bacteriological, and other types of weapons of mass destruction are prompting an angry protest from the peoples and condemnation even from circles that are ideologically alien to Marxism-Leninism, including in the United States itself.

Is it not time for the American leaders to show more political restraint, responsibility and prudence? That question is now being asked on all continents of our planet. An insane desire for military superiority, a waste of the best scientific forces, and a squandering of the state treasury in defiance of the American people's interests -- that is how R. Dellums, member of the U.S. House of Representatives, described the essence of the Reagan administration's militarist plans. One cannot but agree with that opinion.

The U.S. House of Representatives has just adopted a resolution which calls for "an immediate mutual and verifiable freeze on the production, testing and deployment of nuclear arms by the United States and the USSR" and which its authors themselves describe as a rejection of "Reagan's current stance at the arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union" and as "a major victory for all ordinary Americans."

There can be no doubt that the American people are just as hungry for peace as other peoples are. The Reagan administration's imperial schemes are profoundly alien to them. The state treasury is being squandered and the nation's economic resources and spiritual potential are being wasted in defiance of their vital interests and to the benefit of militarism. Washington's policy is itself creating threats where no threats existed or should exist.

The Soviet Union consistently advocates nuclear arms limitation, disarmament, and the lowering of the level of military confrontation. Vivid, cogent proof of that is provided by our country's new peace initiatives. Together with its friends and allies, the USSR has submitted detailed proposals on strengthening international security.

These proposals are aimed both at eliminating the material means of waging war and at creating political obstacles to the unleashing of war. They embrace both nuclear and conventional armaments and take into account the security interests both of Europe's peoples and of the whole world. The NATO countries avoid responding to the socialist states' realistic peace-loving proposals.

The Soviet Union has solemnly declared that it will never -- never! -- be the first to use nuclear weapons against any country, and in general we are proposing that their further production be ended and that a start be made to destroying all stockpiles of them on earth.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly stated its readiness to consider any businesslike initiatives from the other side that are based on the principle of equality and equal security. However, it is clear that the "zero" and "interim" options, which are designed to bring about the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union and to give the United States a military advantage, cannot be the basis for a just solution, which are designed to bring about the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union and to give the United States a military advantage, cannot be the basis for a just solution.

"The moment now is a very crucial one: You only have to pull the string and the ball will start rolling," Yu.V. Andropov noted. "It is precisely such a role that may be played by the deployment of the American Pershings and cruise missiles in West Europe. If, despite all the arguments of reason, matters do reach that point, a chain reaction is inevitable. The USSR, the GDR, and the other Warsaw Pact countries will be forced to take retaliatory measures."

It is still not too late. It is still possible to prevent Europe from being drawn into a dangerous cycle [krugovorot]. All that is necessary is to display responsibility, a considered approach and realism. The Soviet Union will not hold things up. It is full of good will and is open to an agreement that takes into account all the factors that go to make up both sides' security and interests.

As Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed on 3 May, the Soviet Union is prepared to agree on equality of nuclear potentials in Europe in terms of both delivery vehicles and warheads, taking into account, of course, the corresponding British and French armaments.

Our country advocates that the USSR have no more missiles or warheads on those missiles than there are on the NATO side at each mutually agreed period. Were the quantity of warheads on the British and French missiles to be reduced, the number of warheads on our medium-range missiles would be reduced by the same amount. The same approach would also be extended to aviation facilities of this class deployed in Europe. Thus approximate equality would be maintained between the USSR and NATO both in terms of medium-range nuclear weapon delivery vehicles, that is, missiles and aircraft, and in terms of the number of warheads on those delivery vehicles. Moreover, this equality would be at a considerably lower level than now. In the European part of the Soviet Union there would be considerably fewer medium-range missiles and warheads on them than there were before 1976, when we did not have the SS-20 missiles.

All progressive mankind realizes than anyone who again says "no" in response to this proposal by the Soviet Union will assume a grave responsibility before the peoples of Europe and the whole world. It depends on the United States and the other NATO countries whether reason will triumph or the narrowly self-seeking schemes of those who are afraid of peace and good-neighborliness between the peoples will prevail.

Time is pressing. Every day wasted so far as reaching agreement is concerned increases the nuclear danger. To save the world from war and to turn the development of events again in the direction of detente -- that is what the peoples of all countries are demanding. It is the duty of everyone to make every effort in the name of peace and life on earth.

PRAVDA ROUNDUP ON REACTION TO ANDROPOV PROPOSAL

PM051231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS 4 May roundup: "Preserve peace!"]

[Text] The official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by the GDR party and state delegation and the speeches exchanged at the Kremlin dinner by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, are at the center of world public and press attention. Noting the firm resolve of the USSR and GDR to persistently strive to normalize the international political climate and fight vigorously to curb the arms race, foreign mass news media particularly stress the great importance of the new Soviet peace initiatives put forward by Yu.V. Andropov.

The talks in Moscow, the paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR) writes, confirmed the fraternal friendship of the peoples of the two states and total unanimity on all the most important questions of the day. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted the two countries' common desire for lasting peace and detente. The Soviet Union consistently advocates limiting nuclear armaments, securing disarmament, and reducing the level of military confrontation. New and convincing evidence of this was the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's declaration that the USSR is ready to reach an accord on equal nuclear capabilities in Europe in terms of delivery vehicles and warheads, counting the corresponding British and French armaments. These are exceptionally important and genuinely constructive proposals.

The USSR's consistent Leninist foreign policy course and its tireless initiatives on mormalizing the international situation are warmly welcomed by the peoples of all countries, the ADN news agency (GDR) notes. The new Soviet proposals give the peoples and all peace-loving forces even more courage and confidence that peace will be preserved.

The most important and most urgent problem facing mankind today is that of preventing a new cycle of the nuclear missile race and averting war, Hungary's NEPSZABADSAG states. All peoples and governments must be aware of the danger of such a war and do all they can to preserve and strengthen peace.

The common sense, judicious, and constructive nature of the new Soviet peace initiatives are so obvious that Western propaganda dare not reject them out of hand and is forced to acknowledge the great attraction of the Soviet proposals. THE WASHINGTON POST, in particular, describes the Soviet initiatives as a "clear attempt to break the deadlock at the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe."

NRC television stresses in this connection that "Yu.V. Andropov's proposals should be carefully studied. The most important point is that the new Soviet proposals are evidence of willingness to move forward."

CBS television reports that "the Soviet initiative is characterized in Washington political circles as an extremely clever step envisaging a reduction to equal levels of Soviet delivery vehicles and missiles aimed at Western Europe and NATO delivery vehicles and missiles aimed at Eastern Europe."

But, as Washington's official reaction shows, the principle of equality and identical security is the very thing the White House simply cannot bring itself to accept.

The State Department has directly stated that the United States cannot accept the demand on equality of Soviet and NATO nuclear forces.

The British Foreign Office was more cautious, noting that it awaits "a detailed account" of the Soviet proposals. The Soviet leader, Britain's THE GUARDIAN notes, has taken a new step aimed at making progress at the talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe. His proposal is a substantial counterargument to the West's objections concerning the SS-20 missiles. "Western diplomats," RUETER reports, "note that Yu.V. Andropov's proposals demonstrate Moscow's willingness to show flexibility at the Geneva talks." The BBC, noting that "the inclusion of the question of warheads in the Soviet proposals is a new element in the USSR's position on nuclear weapons in Europe," states that the West should seriously consider the new Soviet proposals geared to slowing down the arms race.

K. Voigt, foreign policy expert of the Socialist Democratic Party of Germany in the Bundestag, called the Soviet leader's new proposals on disarmament a "significant step forward." In an interview for the West German paper NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG he said that these proposals could increase the chance of an agreement. FRG Chancellor H. Kohl, Voigt noted, must give a constructive reply to the new Soviet initiatives. From the Social Democrats' viewpoint, K. Voigt stresses, when determining the balance of forces between East and West, British and French armaments absolutely must be taken into account.

The Soviet Union, France's L'HUMANITE writes, has once again put forward concrete and constructive proposals relating to reducing nuclear arms in Europe. The initiatives contained in Yu.V. Andropov's speech are aimed at maintaining approximate equality between the USSR and NATO in terms of medium-range nuclear weapon delivery vehicles and of the number of warheads on them, and the equality would be at a much lower level than now.

At the talks in Moscow, Delhi's INDIAN EXPRESS notes, the USSR and the GDR again drew attention to the proposal on concluding a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact countries and the countries of the North Atlantic alliance. Yu.V. Andropov, the paper writes, presented the NATO countries with an important new proposal. In diplomatic circles this proposal is seen a very important Soviet initiative in the disarmament sphere for the purpose of reducing nuclear capabilities in Europe.

Moscow TV on West Reaction

LD052012 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Soviet Union's disarmament proposals put forward on 3 May by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov have evoked a broad international response. Prominent politicians and official representatives of various countries are stressing the exceptional importance of the new Soviet peace initiatives.

In talks with a group of American correspondents, President Reagan was asked how he viewed the new Soviet proposal. Having confirmed the previous U.S. position, Reagan stated that this proposal is a step forward and that the United States intends to examine it seriously.

In its statement the British Foreign Office viewed the Soviet proposal as a step in the right direction. At the same time, the Foreign Office statement in effect opposed British and French armaments being included in the calculation of nuclear potential in Europe.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's proposal on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe is a positive one, Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau said in Ottawa. I hope that this proposal will not be rejected, but on the contrary that it will be examined with enormous interest and in a positive spirit.

A representative of the FRG Government said that Bonn welcomes the Soviet Union's readiness to make the number of warheads the basis for talks.

An official spokesman for the Belgian Government described the new Soviet peace initiative as an important step and expressed the hope that it will become a subject for discussion at Geneva.

Danish Foreign Minister Ellemann-Jensen gave a positive response to the new Soviet proposal, saying that it could have a positive effect on the course of the Geneva talks.

MISSILE DEPLOYMENT WILL START 'CHAIN REACTION'

LD052114 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] The party and government delegation of the GDR completed its official and friendly visit to the Soviet Union. It currently is staying in Alma-Ata, the capital of Soviet Kazakhstan. Prior to that, leaders of the Soviet Union and the GDR had talks in Moscow. Aleksandr Zholkver provides these details:

The talks covered a wide range of issues from measures for promoting further the all-sided cooperation between the two countries to major international issues. The participants in the talks expressed their common conviction that there is no more important task today than the need to remove the military threat caused by the aggressive policy of the American militarist circles. It is a very responsible moment that the world is dealing with now. It is enough to pull the threat to set the CLEW rolling. The deployment in Western Europe of American Pershings and cruise missiles, these first-strike nuclear weapons, may play the role of such a threat. And the further ahead the more Washington is insisting on that deployment. It does not even stop at bringing pressure on its major allies. But it is obvious to everyone that if this ever happens it will bring about a chain reaction.

During the stay of the delegation of the GDR in Moscow it was reaffirmed the GDR and other countries, members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization will be compelled to take retaliatory steps.

What should be done not to let the situation worsen even further and prevent the march of events from taking an even more dangerous turn? The Soviet Union and the GDR pledged once again that they will go ahead with their persistent efforts aimed at bettering the world political climate and curbing the arms race. The proposals put forward by the leaders of the European socialist countries at their latest meeting in Prague are a genuine alternative to the imperialist confrontation policy.

During their talks the Soviet Union and the GDR again called attention to the most important of them, the call to NATO countries to conclude a treaty on the nonuse of military force. During the talk with the delegation of the GDR the Soviet leader, Yuriy Andropov, came out with the Soviet Union's new proposal.

He declared that the Soviet Union is ready to agree on balancing the nuclear potentials in Europe, not only in the nuclear delivery systems but in the nuclear charges as well. In other words, the Soviet Union would have as many missiles and nuclear warheads as NATO. If Britain and France agree to reduce the number of their warheads, the Soviet Union will reduce them by a similar number. This approach would spread to aviation as well. Consequently, it would be possible to preserve today's approximate parity between the Soviet Union and NATO but at a considerably lower level than the one that exists today. This is what the new peace initiative of the socialist countries amounts to in a nutshell.

If the West decides to reply to it by its traditional no, the world public will indeed be faced with a zero option, that is, with a zero of the common sense and responsibility for the fate of mankind. As for the Soviet Union and its allies, they are now doing their best to protect peace and channel the march of developments once again along the course of easier tensions.

PENTAGON BEGINS WORK ON NEW MIDGETMAN MISSILE

LD042222 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Washington May 4 TASS -- The Pentagon has begun work to develop a qualitatively new intercontinental missile, Midgetman, U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has told the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defence. The decision on the development of this missile was taken quite recently. Nevertheless, according to Weinberger, a special research office responsible for the development of the missile, intended to boost the U.S. nuclear arsenals, has already begun working at the U.S. Air Force Base Norton in California.

The development of the MX intercontinental ballistic missile is also surging ahead and test launchings, as the Pentagon chief has confirmed, will be carried out in the immediate future. Although he has reiterated the well-known arguments of the administration and tried to create the impression that both the MX and the Midgetman are needed by the United States exclusively for defensive purposes, it is perfectly clear from his words that these strategic missiles are intended to hit targets in enemy territory, in other words, are first strike weapons. Weinberger's statement that the Reagan administration was totally committed to curbing the arms race sounded downright hypocritical in this context.

Small wonder that subcommittee Chairman Joseph Addabbo stressed that the development of the MX and Midgetman msisiles in addition to a series of other military programs carried on by the Pentagon was giving rise to the natural question about the White House's seriousness in seeking agreements on arms control.

Weinberger's statements have shown anew that the lip service paid by the U.S. Administration to peace efforts are just a cover up for Washington's consistent course of whipping up the arms race, first and foremost in nuclear armament.

## DELEGATES TO CEMA CONSULTATIVE PARLEY LISTED

PM041217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Working Consultative Meeting"]

[Text] A working consultative meeting of Central Committee secretaries of the CEMA countries' communist and workers parties and the countries' permanent CEMA representatives was held in Moscow 26-28 April.

The meeting was attended by:

Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and Bulgaria's permanent CEMA representative; Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Kiril Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers -- for the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Jozsef Marjai, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Hungary's permanent CEMA representative -- for the Hungarian People's Republic;

Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Tran Quynh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and SRV permanent CEMA representative -- for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;

Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Weiss, member of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and GDR permanent CEMA representative -- for the German Democratic Republic;

Lionel Soto, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee; Antonio Esquivel, member of the communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers -- for the Republic of Cuba;

Demchigiyn Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; Damdingyn Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; Myatabyn Peljee, member of the MPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and Mongolia's permanent CEMA representative -- for the Mongolian People's Republic;

Manfred Gorywoda, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Zbigniew Madej, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and Poland's permanent CEMA representative -- for the Polish People's Republic;

Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Ioan Totu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, deputy prime minister, and Romania's permanent CEMA representative -- for the Socialist Republic of Romania;

V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.V. Talyzin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the USSR's permanent CEMA representative -- for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Rudolf Rohlicek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy premier of the CSSR Government, and Czechoslovakia's permanent CEMA representative -- for the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The meeting was attended by CEMA Secretary N.V. Faddeyev.

Questions relating to the further deepening and improvement of economic, scientific and technical cooperation among the CEMA countries were discussed. The meeting passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

USSR EXTENDS CEMA SUMMIT PREPARATIONS

LD052237 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 5 (TANJUG) -- Well-informed circles in Moscow report that preparations for the summit meeting of representatives of the COMECON countries have been extended unexpectedly for two months.

The preparations have been influenced by a crisis in political relations between East and West and the possibility, considered in Moscow of creating a second "economic front" since the U.S. announcement of new embargoes on trade with the East.

Moscow is in no hurry to fix the date for the COMECON political summit probably because it is waiting for the results of the summit of the seven heads of state of the Western industrial countries in Williamsburg and results of the new rounds of negotiations on "Euromissiles" in Geneva.

The political and economic strategy of the COMECON or Warsaw Treaty will depend on the results of the two meetings.

This conclusion can be derived from reports in the Soviet press which seeks a more rapid and wider consolidation within the COMECON parallel to the military strengthening of the Warsaw Treaty.

EDITORIALS HAIL MAY DAY, HIGHLIGHT WORLD PEACE

## Fruitful, Close Cooperation

PM061253 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "May Day Banners All Over the World"]

[Text] The world is swamped in a sea of red May Day banners. Working people are celebrating the Day of International Solidarity on the grand scale in all continents. The working people of the Soviet land are greeting May Day with new accomplishments for the benefit of the great multinational motherland. In fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the May and November (1982) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, they are struggling hard to implement the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan and improve labor productivity, and they are strengthening organization and discipline.

The peoples of the other countries of the socialist community, which is the most complete embodiment of Lenin's ideas of internationalism, are marching side by side with the Soviet people. Their fruitful and close cooperation covers the most diverse spheres of creation. The combination of the community's common interests and the interests of the individual fraternal countries contributes to the formation of a strong and healthy organism which performs a tremendous and beneficial role in the modern world. The peoples of the socialist states are strengthening their unity and cohesion and are fully resolved to defend the historic gains they have made and preserve world peace.

Marxism-Leninism -- the revolutionary international teaching and powerful ideological weapon of the working people -- is the reliable compass for all fighters for mankind's bright future. It guides the tried and tested vanguard of the working class and working masses -- the fraternal communist and workers parties now active in nearly 100 countries. Communists are a truly worldwide force. By their activity they show that they are reliable defenders of the peoples' vital interests. May the unity and cohesion of communists the world over grow stronger!

The united front of present-day progressive forces -- world socialism, the international proletariat, and the national liberation movement -- was formed in the obstinate struggle against imperialist forces. Those powerful progressive forces have more than once wrecked imperialist reaction's dangerous intrigues directed against freedom-loving peoples. And the more harmonious and the better coordinated their actions, the brighter become the horizons of the working people's struggle.

The peoples who have cast off the fetters of colonial oppression are continuing the struggle to strengthen their political and economic independence. Reactionaries and neocolonialists of all kinds fear lest the people's masses of a number of young, independent states, having chosen the path of socialist development, make successful progress along this path. Soviet people are sending words of fraternal greeting to the African peoples struggling against imperialism, colonialism, and racism. We are expressing feelings of solidarity in respect of the Asian peoples struggling against imperialism, neocolonialism and hegemonism and in respect of the peoples of Latin America whose aim is the democratic development of their countries.

All progressive forces of the world angrily stigmatize the actions of the Israeli aggressors and their Washington allies. They demand an end to the Israeli aggression against the Arab countries and the immediate, full, and unconditional withdrawal of the occupying forces from Lebanon and from all captured Arab lands. The Palestinian people's just cause will triumph. The Near East will get a lasting and just peace!

The highly charged nature of the current international situation is conveyed by the May Day slogans calling for an end to the arms race, a ban on nuclear, neutron and chemical weapons, and the thwarting of the dangerous plans of the forces of imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism. It is a deeply significant fact that working people's ideas about the future are bound up with the struggle for peace. People cannot live and work in tranquillity without confidence in a peaceful future. Therefore millions of people in all continents, representing various social strata, have joined the antiwar movement.

In greeting May Day the citizens of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries warmly approve their states' consistent, peaceful course. They are proudly aware that all the main actions aimed at strengthening peace and security and mutual understanding among the peoples have resulted from initiatives by the socialist community. The Peace Program for the Eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress has acquired massive prestige. The Soviet Union's new peace initiatives and the proposals put forward by the Warsaw Pact states at the Prague conference have the peoples' active support.

The Soviet Union sincerely wants the talks on limiting and reducing strategic armaments and on the problem of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe to succeed. "To us, the reaching of an agreement between negotiating sides means coordinating questions to our mutual satisfaction," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov said in his replies to the magazine DER SPIEGEL. "But the U.S. Administration is behaving as if the many centuries of international relations and of agreements and treaties had never happened."

Disregarding the will of the peoples, the aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism are attempting to widen military bridgeheads by declaring territories thousands of kilometers from the United States zones of "vital interests." The West European NATO countries have a crucial step to take: Will the U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles be deployed on their soil or will reason stop the transatlantic nuclear madmen. What Europe needs is peace, security and cooperation among all European peoples, not U.S. missiles.

As they greet the festival of spring and labor, Soviet people take pride in the fact that their motherland, the world's first socialist state, has become the bulwark of peace, friendship, and cooperation among the peoples.

A loud alarm bell is rung by the CPSU Central Committee May Day Slogans:

"Long live the Soviet Union's peace-loving Leninist foreign policy!"

"Let us curb the arms race, eliminate the threat of war, and defend and deepen detente!"

"Peace to the world!"

## U.S., USSR Foreign Policies

PM051005 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Standard Bearers of Peace" -- capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Excerpts] May Day is a special holiday. It is always the same, and yet always renewed, like awakening nature on our earth. Since the time when shots were fired at a working people's demonstration in the U.S. city of Chicago, May Day has been and will always remain a militant review of the unity of proletarian ranks. Banners demanding work and bread are waving above the columns of demonstrators in capitalist countries. Wherever capital is in power the working people bear on their shoulders the ever heavier burden of the exacerbating economic crisis.

The world's working people are greeting this year's May Day in a complicated international situation. The reason for this is the adventurist attempts by imperialist reaction to replay history anew, squeeze the forces of socialism and progress, and perpetuate the society of oppression and exploitation. Having become the main center of evil, the source of a serious danger for the peoples of the world, the Washington administration of President R. Reagan is developing one plan after another to deploy new nuclear missile systems, fueling an atmosphere of military psychosis and blackmail, and fanning the winds of enmity between peoples.

The terror caused by the venomous U.S. propaganda among U.S. citizens themselves is quite eloquently manifested in the letter sent by Samantha Smith from Manchester, Maine, to Moscow, addressed to Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The world recently learned about this letter from the U.S. girl and about the reply sent to her by the Soviet leader. In young Smith's words, she received "soothing words" from Moscow. And it was not only she but also millions of young people of her age and adult U.S. citizens who heard these words. Clear and convincing words of truth about the Soviet Union, truth which the White House propaganda machine strives to dilligently to hide: "No one in our vast and wonderful country, neither workers nor peasants, neither writers nor doctors, neither adults nor children, nor members of the government want either a big or a 'small' war.... We want peace for ourselves and for all peoples of the planet."

Let young Samantha Smith and all inhabitants of America and other countries know: All Soviet people subscribe to these words! Our people have no designs which could contradict the interests of other peoples. We want peace and friendship between all peoples.

In the most diverse countries people are asking themselves: Is it possible to halt the gigantic flywheel of the nuclear arms race? The Pentagon intends to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe, but their ominous shadow stretches to all corners of the globe. This is because a nuclear war, as almost all scientists in the world are warning would be a disaster for civilization on earth.

The policy of Washington, which is striving to acquire a military advantage, generates alarm and protest among all peace-loving forces. The closer we draw to the time for the U.S. missiles to be brought into the West European countries, planned by the Pentagon for the end of 1983, the stronger grows the people's anger, the firmer become their demands to save the world from a nuclear war. It is no accident that this spring has been marked by an unprecedented upsurge of the antiwar movement, which has engulfed not only Europe but the United States itself, Canada, and other countries.

A reliable compass in the struggle for a radical improvement of the international atmosphere and for deepening the process of easing tension is provided by the Peace Program for the Eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. Persistently and consistently striving to implement this program, which embodies the Leninist strategy of peace and the Leninist principles of foreign policy, the Soviet Union has recently proposed major peace initiatives. Exceptionally important significance also attaches to the proposals contained in the Prague Political Declaration by the socialist Warsaw Pact states.

The peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and its initiatives meet with the approval and understanding of all people of good will and sober-minded politicians and public figures in all countries. The entire world welcomed with satisfaction the replies given by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the magazine DER SPIEGEL, which explain precisely and clearly the USSR's constructive position on the most important questions of the contemporary international situation, primarily the problem of curbing the arms race. All Soviet people unanimously support the principled and peace-loving Leninist course of the CPSU and the Soviet Government in the international arena. The stability of peace on earth depends to a large extent on the might of our great motherland and the strength and cohesion of the socialist community countries.

This is why Soviet man, wherever he may be working, has a constant slogan: The greater our successes, the stronger our economy, and the better the state of affairs in our national economy, the stronger will be our international positions, and the more stable will be peace on earth.

May Day comes to the planet at the height of spring, thrusting aloft the red banners of the struggle and international solidarity of working people from all countries.

The inspired words of the CPSU Central Committee slogan resound from country to country, all over the globe:

PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE PLANET! MULTIPLY EFFORTS IN THE STRUGGLE TO PREVENT NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE!

DEMAND THE BANNING OF NUCLEAR, NEUTRON, AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS!

PEACE TO THE WORLD!

## Socialist Internationalism

PM051458 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Apr 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Under the Banner of Internationalism" -- capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] Working people throughout the world are greeting the joyous May Day spring holiday -- a day of working people's international solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and in favor of peace, democracy and socialism. May Day symbolizes the unity of all the world's progressive forces and the international cohesion of all fighters for the people's happiness. History has already demonstrated more than once that it is only through concerted efforts that the working people of different countries can erect a reliable barrier to the intrigues of international reaction. The CPSU Cnetral Committee slogans for May Day 1983 have met with a lively response in millions of hearts. The following expressive words have rung out throughout the world:

PROLETARIANS OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE!

LONG LIVE PROLETARIAN, SOCIALIST INTERNATIONALISM!

This year all progressive mankind has celebrated the 165th anniversary of the birth and 100th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx, founder of scientific communism, brilliant thinker, ardent revolutionary and leader and teacher of the world's proletariat. One of the great political ideas of our time, the idea of scientifically based proletarian internationalism, is connected with his name. This idea has become and integral part of the teaching created by Marx in collaboration with Engels and developed in new historical conditions by V.I. Lenin. In recognition of the supreme services rendered by these great thinkers, the CPSU Central Committee slogan on the eve of May Day is:

LONG LIVE MARXISM-LENINISM -- THE ETERNALLY LIVING REVOLUTIONARY INTERNATIONAL TEACHING!

The countries of the socialist community, which has become in our time a decisive factor of social progress, operate in a single cohesive formation beneath the tested banner of internationalism. The indissoluble unity of the socialist community countries is based on a single Marxist-Leninist ideology, commonality of aims and comradely mutual understanding with complete respect for the interests, particularities and traditions characteristic of each country.

The soundness of international stances and the authority of socialism are inseparable from socialist internationalism. It forms the basis of a new type of international relations. "The strengthening of the socialist community," Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out, "will continue to be our party's primary concern. Unity is our strength and the guarantee of our ultimate success even when put to the most severe tests."

In close international unity under the leadership of communist and workers parties the peoples of socialist countries have achieved great successes in building socialism. Fruitful cooperation among socialist countries in various areas of life is constantly expanding. The 26th CPSU Congress pointed out that it is now impossible to conceive of the steady development of a socialist country without ties with other fraternal countries.

The activity of CEMA is a striking expression of the friendship and internationalist unity of the socialist countries. CEMA members through their concerted efforts are resolving complex economic problems and are playing an ever more significant role in the world economy. Close socialist economic integration guarantees the peoples' successful progress along the path of socialist building.

The Warsaw Pact -- a defensive alliance created for the sake of defending socialism's gains, the peoples' freedom and independence and strengthening the cause of peace in Europe and throughout the world -- has become the embodiment of the peoples of the socialist community countries' fraternal unity. The Warsaw Pact is the supreme manifestation of the unity of the fraternal people's internationalist and national tasks in defending their gains from the intrigues of international reaction.

The situation in which the peoples of the world are welcoming this year's May Day is a complex one. The unprecedented arms race that imperialism has unleashed is threatening to bring the world to the verge of a nuclear catastrophe. Reactionary imperialist forces led by the United States are counting on undermining the established military strategic balance and achieving military superiority over the USSR and Warsaw Pact countries. The practical preparation for deployment of American intermediate-range missiles which is being carried out in certain West European NATO countries presents a particular danger to the cause of peace.

Imperialism's aggressive policy is aimed, as before, principally against the Soviet Union and the whole socialist community. Economic sanctions, psychological warfare, calls to organize a "crusade" against communism and attempts to interfere in socialist states' internal affairs all convincingly indicate the real intentions of imperialist reaction, which is prepared to unleash a nuclear war to further its adventurist schemes.

Imperialism's antipopular policy is being opposed by the socialist countries' peace-loving policy which expresses the vital interests of the masses of the working people. The constructive peace proposals put forward at the Prague Conference of the Warsaw Pact members' Political Consultative Committee have met with the widest response throughout the world. In these, as in many other peace initiatives by the Soviet Union and other fraternal community countries, the world public has seen the firm resolve of these countries to erect a reliable barrier across the warmongers' path.

Servicemen belonging to the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact states are vigilantly mounting guard over peace and socialism. Raised in a spirit of socialist internationalism, they are ready at any moment to act in defense of the peaceful creative labor of the socialist countries' peoples and deal a fitting rebuff to aggressors.

The growing unity of fraternal socialist states and their close cohesion and loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism act as a most important factor in the struggle for peace and the peoples' security and for the triumph of communist ideas. This is why the CPSU Central Committee's slogan sounds so topical today:

FRATERNAL GREETINGS TO THE PEOPLES OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES!

LONG LIVE THE UNITY, COOPERATION AND COHESION OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY COUNTRIES AND THEIR UNSHAKABLE RESOLVE TO STRENGTHEN AND DEFEND THE GAINS OF SOCIALISM AND PEACE ON EARTH!

ANDROPOV LETTER TO KIPRIANOU ON MADRID DECLARATION

NC041136 Nicosia Press and Information Office in English 4 May 83 p 1

["Text" of letter from CPSU General Secretary Yuriy Andropov to Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou -- date not given]

[Text] Mr. President:

The Soviet leadership has examined carefully the joint declaration of the leaders of the states and governments of Austria, Cyprus, San Marino, Finland, Sweden and Yugoslavia dated 18 April 1983.

We share the ideas and thoughts expressed in it, and the concern regarding the state of affairs in the Madrid conference of representatives of countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is understandable. We appreciate the aim of neutral and nonaligned states to contribute in every way to the speedy and successful completion of the conference.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it has from the beginning of the Madrid conference been making persistent efforts for the achievement of meaningful and positive agreements, which would constitute an important step in the direction of the consolidation of security and development of cooperation in Europe on the foundations defined by the Helsinki Final Act.

As we understand, our positions on this crucial point coincide.

The revised draft of the final document of the conference, submitted on March 15, 1983 by the neutral and nonaligned countries is considered by the Soviet Union as a basis for an early completion of the deliberations for a full agreement on this document. Now of decisive importance, in our opinion, is the political will of states. The Soviet Union has such a will. Our country is ready in a practical and constructive spirit to cooperate for the success of the Madrid conference with all participating states.

[Signed] With esteem,

Y. Andropov

AUCCTU, SPANISH TU DELEGATION HOLD TALKS

LD282202 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- The delegations of the Central Council of the Trade Unions of the USSR and the Trade Union Confederation of Workers Commissions of Spain have declared for further development and consolidation of bilateral links and cooperation.

The delegation of the Trade Union Confederation of Workers Commissions of Spain, led by its general secretary Marcelino Camacho, stayed in the USSR at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

During the negotiations the AUCCTU delegation pledged invariable fraternal solidarity of the working people of the Soviet Union with the consistent struggle waged by the Trade Union Confederation of Workers Commissions for the vital interests, social and democratic rights of the Spanish working people, for peace, social progress and democracy.

The Trade Union Confederation of Workers Commissions of Spain, the joint statement stresses, declaring for development of relations with trade unions of the whole world, believes that an important factor of that strategy is consolidation of friendship and mutually-advantageous cooperation between trade unions and people of the USSR and Spain for the sake of relaxing international tension, asserting ideas of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

In the course of negotiations the sides expressed serious concern over the aggravation of the international situation, caused by the policy of the U.S. reactionary imperialist circles. Representatives of the trade unions of the USSR and Spain noted the importance of the Soviet Union's recent new peace initiatives and declared for announcing Europe a nuclear-free zone, for simultaneous and controlled disbandment of military blocs.

INTERNATIONAL TU LEADERS ATTEND MARX MEETING

LD051720 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 5 TASS -- A meeting devoted to the 165th anniversary of the birth and the centenary of the death of Karl Marx was held in the Soviet capital today. It was attended by trade union leaders from more than a hundred countries and also of a number of international organisations.

Opening the meeting, the leader of Soviet Trade Unions Stepan Shalayev noted the big importance that was attached by the founders of scientific communism to the activity of trade unions in protecting the vital interests of working people. In the present conditions of the extreme aggravation of the international situation, he said, the mighty stream of worldwide struggle for peace is being ever more resolutely joined by the trade unions of socialist, capitalist and emergent countries. He expressed hope that the present meeting would facilitate the strengthening of unity of action and international solidarity of the working class.

Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, which has a membership of 206 million, Jan Nemoudry said that the struggle for peace has now become one of the most important issues of the international working-class movement. Workers do not need the arms race. Monopolists alone stand to gain from it. He recalled the Marxist thesis according to which war, the arms buildup preceding it and the psychological conditioning of peoples are resultant of the operation of the economic law of capitalist profit.

Jose Francisco Ramos, member of the leadership of the Single Trade Union Centre of Working People of the Dominican Republic, said that for Latin American countries the ideas of Marx and Lenin have never been more important. The example of Cuba shows, he said, what a country can achieve by developing along the revolutionary road indicated by Marx, Engels and Lenin.

The present sitution in the West, said Emmanuel Pifaroulis, chairman of the United Trade Union Anti-Dictatorial Movement in Greece, confirms the correctness of the ideas and conclusions of Marxism-Leninism. Capitalism cannot develop without crises. The ruling circles are incapable of coping with the deep depression, unemployment and soaring prices and it is attempted to solve all problems at the expense of the working people.

The experience of the USSR and other socialist countries, said Baerbel Ritter, secretary of the Secretariat of the Free German Trade Union League of the GDR, shows how the new social system ensures genuine freedom of action of trade unions. Under socialism they can make the fullest use of their extensive rights in the interests of working people. Eric Mtchali, secretary of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, spoke about the influence exerted on the national-liberation movement by Marxism-Leninism. The ideas of this teaching serve as a reliable compass in the struggle of the patriots against apartheid, for freedom and national independence.

U.S. SEES EUROPE AS 'COCKPIT' OF NUCLEAR WAR

LD052018 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 5 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev. A week of action for security and cooperation in Europe will be held on May 7-14 on the World Peace Council's initiative. It is no accident that Europe has been chosen for this action, for the present-day situation in the world largely depends on the European political climate. It is here that two socially opposing systems -- socialism and capitalism -- confront each other. The world's two largest military-political groupings -- the countries of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organisation -- stand face to face in the European Continent. Finally, it is in this region where the leaders of the present American Administration, claimants to the role of leader of Western Europeans, are seeking to whip up enmity and hatred between the peoples of Western Europe and socialist countries and set them against one another. The Pentagon regards Western Europe as a cockpit of nuclear war and is actively preparing for it. Therefore, the problems of ensuring security and preventing another spiral in the race of nuclear missile armaments, as well as those of creating conditions for peaceful co-existence and extensive mutually beneficial cooperation acquire top priority, becoming the most urgent need of the European peoples.

The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community regard these questions with much responsibility, displaying realism and common sense. This is graphically demonstrated by the USSR's latest proposals about the readiness to have in Europe not only the same number of nuclear weapons medium-range delivery vehicles as NATO, that is missiles and planes, but also the same number of warheads in them. It is meant here that this equality would be at a considerably lower level than now. In other words, the unshakable and invariable principle of equality and equal security has been placed at the foundation of the Soviet stance and policy as regards NATO countries.

NATO leaders and above all the Reagan administration take a different approach to this vital issue. Their aim is to attain, come what may, military superiority over the USSR, and only after that, relying on the position of strength, to resolve all issues, including economic ones.

Thus, France and Britain are currently expediting the "modernization" of their nuclear missiles, as a result of which they will shortly increase the number of warheads from the current 400 to 1,000 units. The United States is doing everything possible to station in Western Europe cruise and Pershing-2 missiles, which means its intention is not to reduce medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, as offered by the Soviet Government, but to increase them, all this being done in direct proximity to the Soviet Union and its allies. Of course, the USSR will find ways and means to ensure the security of itself and its friends. But the main thing today is not to count, as it is being done in the Pentagon, how many people, if any, will survive in Europe or in the world at large during nuclear conflict, but to stop resolutely the sliding towards nuclear confrontation. It is time that the leaders in Washington and other NATO capitals stopped looking for invented pretexts in order to reject the Soviet peace initiatives, and started a serious talk and business-like solution of urgent problems. The one who will once again say "no" to these Soviet initiatives will assume grave responsibility before the people of Europe and of the whole world.

U.S. HOUSE FREEZE RESOLUTION 'POSITIVE ACT'

LD052243 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1808 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Washington -- The U.S. House of Representatives has overwhelmingly passed a resolution calling for a mutual and verifiable freeze on the production, development and deployment of nuclear weapons by the United States and the Soviet Union. Here is a news commentary by Anatoliy Doronin:

So, despite all the Reagan administration's attempts to hinder the adoption of the resolution, the supporters of a freeze won a convincing victory: 278 Congressmen voted in favor, 149 against. How should this event be evaluated? I believe that in the context of the general struggle for averting the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, the adoption of this sort of resolution is undoubtedly a positive act. It is clear now to any sober-minded person that the situation in the world is alarming. The arms race unleashed by imperialism is bringing humanity nearer to a military catastrophe. Can this be averted?

The Soviet Union has repeatedly declared that this not only can be done but must be done and that mankind has no rational alternative than gradually but consistently, step by step, to reduce and subsequently eliminate the nuclear threat. As long ago as November 1977 the Soviet Union advanced the proposal for halting the production of all forms of nuclear weapons and gradually reducing weapons stockpiles until they are completely eliminated. You will be well aware, comrades, of what our country has done to eliminate the threat of nuclear war. Suffice it to say that the Soviet Union has from the very start also taken a positive attitude to proposals for a freeze on nuclear armaments, in the belief that a freeze is the starting point for the start of the process of limiting, reducing and finally eliminating nuclear weapons. In his report on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR Comrade Andropov declared: While talks are in progress -- talks, that is, on the limitation and reduction of stratetic armaments -- we propose something that is prompted by common sense, a freeze on the strategic arsenals of both sides. The U.S. Government does not want this, and it is now clear to everyone why this is so: It has commenced a considerable new nuclear arms buildup.

It can be assumed that in passing the resolution U.S. congressmen acted according to common sense and logic, unlike the President, although it is possible that many voted for the resolution for tactical reasons: The elections are not far away and the majority of the electorate is committed to the idea of a freeze. The resolution has been passed, however, and that is a noteworthy fact in itself. One of the houses of the country's highest legislative body, the U.S. Congress, has in this way expressed its disagreement with the Reagan administration's policy of building up nuclear weapons. Where do we go from here? In order to avoid unnecessary illusions it is evidently appropriate to say that in order for the resolution passed by the House of Representatives to acquire the force of law, it has to be passed by the Senate and then signed by the President, who has the right to refuse to approve it by imposing his veto. As we know President Reagan is against a freeze, so a long battle for the realization of this idea still lies ahead.

MOSCOW TV ON WEINBERGER REQUEST FOR MORE FUNDS

LD052301 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 5 May 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] This morning's cables from news agencies have reported that U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, addressing a Senate subcommittee, demanded that more than $500 million more be allocated for the administration's military programs in the current fiscal year.

The lion's share of these funds is earmarked to hasten production of the Pershing II missiles, which the United States intends to start deploying on FRG territory as early as December this year. Trying to exert pressure on the subcommittee members, Weinberger told them that the refusal of the additional appropriations will encumber in the extreme, as he expressed it, the modernization process of NATO's nuclear arsenals. He then embarked on a deliberate falsification and began to assert that any delay in the deployment of the Pershings will allegedly have a detrimental effect on the process of the talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, even though it is well known that it is this obstinate desire of Washington to deploy the new nuclear missile weaponry in Europe, come what may, which has essentially led the talks into deadlock.

So it is not surprising that this pressure and blackmail being brought to bear by the White House against Congress is arousing resistance among the legislators. They are beginning to fear that the White House's thoughtless, reckless game -- the game, say, of intensifying the risk of nuclear war -- will also undermine their prestige and the prestige of the legislators in the eyes of the electorate at the approaching elections next year. Congressmen read and are aware of the public opinion polls. And incidentally the latest one conducted by the Harris service has established that almost 60 percent of Americans negatively assess Reagan's activity as President, and congressmen under pressure form public opinion and from their electors, ordinary Americans, are trying to dissociate themselves from the White House. Evidently, the results of yesterday's voting in the House of Representatives were a reflection of these very trends: With 287 votes against 149 the House adopted a resolution calling for an immediate, mutual and verifiable freeze on the production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons in the United States and the USSR. [shots of House of Representatives in session]

American newspapers today assess this vote as the latest serious failure of the White House and as a no confidence vote in the obstructionist attitude of the Reagan administration at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. The adoption of the resolution, and with such an impressive majority of votes, at the same time also reflected the rise of the unprecedented movement now launched in the United States against nuclear war and Washington's adventurist, militarist course. I will refer to the public opinion poll once again: According to the data of the aforementioned Harris service, 79 percent of Americans now support the freeze of nuclear arsenals, that is, almost 80 percent.

REAGAN REACTION TO HOUSE VOTE ON CIA NOTED

LD051327 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0911 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Washington, 5 May (TASS) -- Speaking to journalists, President Reagan called the decision by the House Intelligence Committee to ban CIA support for counterrevolutionary formations trying to overthrow the legal Government of Nicaragua "irresponsible." He declared that he would repeal the decision in higher institutions of Congress. He made it clear that if Congress, despite administration pressure, still approves restrictions on CIA subversive activity against Nicaragua, the administration would consider that it had the right to continue helping anti-Nicaraguan formations through third countries.

UNITED STATES TESTS NUCLEAR DEVICE IN NEVADA

LD060530 Moscow TASS in English 0520 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] San Francisco May 6 TASS -- The United States has tested another 20 kiloton nuclear device at the Nevada testing range, the UPI news agency has reported.

## MITTERRAND MEETS PRC LEADERS, DISCUSSES KAMPUCHEA

### Meets Deng Xiaoping

LD052312 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1835 GMT 5 May 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko; video report from Beijing]

[Text] This film from Beijing reports on the progress of French President Mitterrand's visit to that country and his participation in various protocol events. You see him laying a wreath; now you see the opening of an exhibition of French art. The main event of the visit in the past 24 hours however was Mitterand's meeting with Deng Xiaoping. It has emerged from French sources that Mitterrand and the Chinese leader discussed the question of scientific and technological cooperation and the two countries' policy toward Indochina, particularly Kampuchea. In this respect, according to the French spokesman, the sides primarily limited themselves to setting forth their positions on this issue. The French president's press spokesman told French journalists accompanying Mitterrand that there are serious differences between the positions of the sides on the Kampuchean problem.

### Meets Zhao Ziyang

LD051341 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Beijing May 5 TASS -- It has become known from French sources that questions of scientific and technical cooperation, and the policy of the two countries in respect of Indochina, in particular Kampuchea, were discussed at yesterday's talks between the President of France, Francois Mitterrrand and the Premier of the PRC's State Council Zhao Ziyang. The sides informed each other on a number of key international problems. Agreement was reached on the delivery by France to China of four nuclear reactors for two atomic power stations that will be built in Guangdong Province and near Shanghai in Zhejian Province (eastern China).

Also dwelt upon during the talks was the question of a possible visit to Paris by Hu Yaobang. But it was not discussed in detail and in a principled manner.

Much time during the talks was devoted to discussing the so called "Kampuchean problem." As it was stated by the French representatives, the sides mostly limited themselves to outlining their positions on this matter. The press spokesman of the French president told the French journalists accompanying the president that "there are serious differences in the positions of the sides on the Kampuchean problem."

## TASS CITES XINHUA REPORT ON PLANE HIJACKING

LD060943 Moscow TASS in English 0857 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Beijing May 6 TASS -- The NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY circulated a statement by a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China concerning the hijacking of a passenger airliner, on a flight from Shenyang to Shanghai, by armed terrorists. The airliner carried 10 people including nine crew-members. The statement says that the plane landed in South Korea.

The spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRC demanded that South Korean authorities immediately return the plane with the crew and the passengers and extradite the persons who hijacked the airliner. Sheng Tu, head of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China, informed the South Korean side about his readiness to arrive in Seoul to settle the matter.

DRA FOREIGN MINISTER ON UN TALKS WITH PAKISTAN

LD060948 Moscow TASS in English 0837 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Kabul May 6 TASS -- Afghan-Pakistani negotiations were held in Geneva on April 11-22 this year with the mediation of a representative of the UN secretary general. The negotiations were held in the spirit of frankness and were concentrated on the main problems. This was stated on Thursday by Afghanistan's Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost, speaking at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. These negotiations, he said, were useful and major progress was reached as compared with the previous ones. The negotiations are to be continued in Geneva on June 16.

The Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan fully approved of the general line of the Afghan delegation at the Geneva negotiations and reaffirmed once again the readiness of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to work for a realistic settlement of the problem.

The early attainment of such a settlement, in the opinion of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, is possible and direct negotiations between the sides are the most efficient and shortest way to that.

DRA'S NUR AHMAD NUR ADDRESSES KABUL WORKERS

LD061037 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Kabul May 6 TASS -- After the victory of the April Revolution the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has become a guiding and organising force of Afghan society. It succeeded in heading the movement of all public organisations, including the trade union movement which has become a potent defender of the revolution, said Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), secretary of the PDPA Central Committee. He was speaking at a meeting with front-ranking workers -- active members of trade unions from Kabul and the country's provinces. He emphasised that the most urgent task of the working people with the working class at the head was to defend the gains of the April Revolution.

Nur Ahmad Nur highly praised the role of the working class of Afghanistan in tackling this task and in an effort to thwart the plans of imperialism and reaction which started an undeclared war on the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The workers of Afghanistan have not closed down their plants and factories, on the contrary, successfully defending them, they are making tireless effort to raise labor productivity and enhance production.

Workers from the manufacturing enterprises of the country who spoke at the meeting assured the party and the Government of Afghanistan that they will cope with the tasks facing them, make their contribution to the effort to solve vital problems of economic development of revolutionary Afghanistan and, will never permit the enemies of the revolution to hurl the country back to its past.

Abdol Sattar Murdali, alternate member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the DRA, also spoke at the meeting.

REPORT ON DRA ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION SPEECHES

LD281250 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Kabul April 28 TASS -- A reception has been held here on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution. Present at the reception were Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA), members of the Politbureau of the PDPA Central Committee, of the DRA Revolutionary Council, of the PDPA Central Committee, leaders of public organizations and numerous foreign guests, including a Soviet party and government delegation led by Sharaf Rashidov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, representatives of the Mongolian People's Republic, Czechoslavakia, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Cuba, the GDR, the SRV, the DPRK, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, India and other countries.

Babrak Karmal addressed the reception, which proceeded in a warm friendly atmosphere, with a speech of welcome. He stressed that the celebrations to mark the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution have shown that revolutionary Afghanistan enjoys the sympathy and support of many states and peoples, of all progressive people. He pointed out that without the all-round fraternal assistance from the countries of the socialist community, in the first place of the great Soviet Union, without the permanent support of friends all over the world, the Afghan people would be in a by far more difficult position, and it is unknown that the destiny of the April Revolution would be. On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and the DRA Council of Ministers B. Karmal expressed deep gratitude to the friends of Afghanistan. We are realists and clearly realise that in store of us yet lie trials and deprivations, losses and difficulties. But our party and people are confidently looking into the future. Our will and determination, the aid and support of our friends is an earnest of new victories and successes of the April Revolution, B. Karmal said.

Then the reception was addressed by Sharaf Rashidov. Today, he said, we are again, as before, expressing our firm solidarity with the heroic struggle of the finest sons and daughters of the Afghan people for a bright future of their homeland. We declare our full support for your efforts directed at further developing the national economy, ensuring a rise in the well-being of the people and implementing as soon as possible the aims of the April Revolution.

On these days, he stressed, we have convinced ourselves that in spite of the undeclared war, of the intrigues of the enemies the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan lives on, thrives and is strengthening from day to day. This main result of the past five years is of history-making significance. It cannot be but a source of joy for all the sincere friends of the Afghan people. Speaking of the intrigues of the forces of imperialism and reaction against revolutionary Afghanistan, we cannot but see that their striving to complicate the situation in the Middle East area and their efforts for building up tensions in other parts of the world are links of one and the same militaristic line.

Under the conditions of the present complicated international situation, the head of the Soviet delegation pointed out, of exceptional significance is a strengthening of cooperation and consolidation of peace and social progress. We are ready to contribute in every way possible to continuing the process of detente, to resolving the disarmament problems, to eliminating the threat of nuclear war and strengthening peace and security all over the world. We are confident that our ideas and hopes are shared by millions of people the world over.

The peoples of the Soviet Union, of the countries of the socialist community and the entire progressive mankind wish the PDPA, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of Afghanistan fresh big successes in strengthening and developing the gains of the April Revolution, a successful resolution of important tasks involved in the socio-economic restructuring of the society. We wish the friendly people of Afghanistan peace, well-being and happiness, Sharaf Rashidov stressed in conclusion.

SOVIET SERVICEMAN IN DRA DECORATED FOR VALOR

PM051510 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 May 83 First Edition p 2

[Senior Lieutenant M. Syrtlanov report: "Award for Printing Worker"]

[Text] High professional skill and a creative attitude toward the fulfillment of his official duties are inherent in Ensign L. Yusha, chief of the printing house of the soldiers' newspaper of our motorized rifle unit incorporated in the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. During his 2 years' service in the DRA he has trained several high-classes printing workers.

Together with the editorial board's journalists he has ensured that the unit's press organ has become one of the best. Every issue is impatiently awaited in the subunits. In addition, while describing Ens L. Yasha as an experienced specialist, his military training should also be noted. On one of the tactical exercises, when we had to prepare a field edition of the newspaper, the column was ambushed on the march by dushmans and fired upon. Ens L. Yusha organized the extrication of his comrades from the danger zone in a tactically correct manner.

Ens Leonid Yusha has been awarded the medal "For Combat Services."

## PRK'S BOU THANG ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, MET BY SOKOLOV

PM051307 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 May 83 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Bou Thang, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee Politburo and PRK defense minister, arrived in Moscow 4 May on an official visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense.

He was met at the airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin and Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense ministers; Army General P.G. Lushev, commander of Moscow Military District; and generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The welcoming party included Hor Nam Hong, PRK ambassador to the USSR.

## PRAVDA REPORTS PHNOM PENH'S FAREWELL TO SRV TROOPS

PM060816 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 83 First Edition p 4

[Report by PRAVDA and TASS correspondents M. Domogatskikh and V. Khrekov: "Fraternal Solidarity"]

[Text] Phnom Penh-Ho Chi Minh City, 4 May -- The May holiday this year was a new demonstration of the genuine internationalism, fraternal friendship and combat solidarity of the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea. The long joint struggle against common enemies -- colonialism and U.S. imperialism -- forged their combat fellowship and united them in the defense of their national interests. A little over 4 years ago, in January 1979, the Kampuchean people, faced with complete physical annihilation, launched a resoluate struggle against the regime of genocide and terror of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan. Millions of brutally murdered Kampucheans, the destruction of the traditions, customs and way of life of the people and the annihilation of, primarily, teachers, doctors, writers and artists -- these were all links in a whole chain of crimes committed by the Pol Pot clique in the ancient land of Kampuchea. And the Kampuchean people, aided by the sons of fraternal Vietnam, overthrew the antipopular regime.

Vietnam's international assistance to Kampuchea enraged imperialist reaction and other hostile forces who had hoped, with the help of the Pol Pot regime, to preserve a seat of tension in Indochina, turn it into the bleeding wound of Southeast Asia and use it as a means of attaining far-reaching hegemonist aims.

The last 4 years or so have demonstrated the truly historic significance of the events of January 1979 for the fate of the Kampuchean people. The antipopular regime of murderers was thrown out of Kampuchea, international reaction's plans were wrecked and the country's revival began.

Despite the fact that international reaction, supporting the Pol Pot clique, is constantly inciting it to criminal acts against the PRK and is creating dangerous tension at the Thai-Kampuchean border, people's power is confidently leading the republic along the path of economic revival and social transformations.

The strengthening of the power of the working people and the creation of a national army capable of defending the people's revolutionary gains, have made it possible to undertake the withdrawal from Kampuchea of the unit of Vietnamese volunteers who have discharged their fraternal, international duty.

The withdrawal of the "Cuu Long" Vietnamese People's Army Corps has now begun by agreement between the Governments of the PRK and SRV.

Representatives of the volunteers from the fraternal country were honored at a cere ceremony in the Phnom Penh conference hall. PRK State Council Chairman Heng Samrin pinned the PRK's top award -- the "Angkor" order -- to the corps combat banner. Representatives of organs of power in the areas where the SRV subunits were stationed warmly thanked the volunteers for their combat exploit and for helping to restore the economy which had been ravaged by the Pol Potites.

On 2 May a farewell ceremony for the volunteers returning home was held in the square near the Independence Memorial in Phnom Penh. It was attended by journalists from dozens of countries in Asia, Africa, Europe and America. Representatives of the mass news media which have been waging a full-blown hostile anti-Vietnamese campaign all these years also came. From motor vehicles and helicopters they photographed the Vietnam-bound armored units and infantry, artillery and special subunits on the march and during the loading of ships on the river....

One could call the events we witnessed throughout the journey from Phnom Penh to the last border point a continuous mass rally of fraternity and friendship between the two peoples. In the provincial centers of Prey Veng and Svay Rieng and in the small towns and settlements arches of plaited greenery and flowers had been erected and everywhere one saw the slogans:

"Thank you, Vietnamese brothers, for your exploit to save the Kampuchean people!"
"eternal friendship between our peoples!"

We witnessed dozens of spontaneous rallies at which gaily dressed Kampucheans presented the Vietnamese troops with garlands of bright flowers, gave them presents, uttered words of hearty thanks, exchanged addresses and asked them always to remember that they were leaving behind sincere and grateful friends and brothers in Kampuchea.

The columns of trucks carrying the volunteers traveled through a solid human corridor. There were placards bearing slogans and tens of thousands of big and small flags -- Vietnamese, with the gold star, and Kampuchean with silhouette of Angkor Wat. Eventually they reached the border. -- The border of friendship, fraternity and internationalism. The final embraces and friendly handshakes. Loudspeakers transmitted across the wide plain words in Khmer and Vietnamese. "Your exploit will live forever in the hearts of the Kampuchean people".

The trucks crossed the border and the volunteers were greeted on Vietnamese soil by their compatriots. With flowers, smiles and warm words they greeted their sons who had discharged their sacred duty of fraternity and friendship.

## RPP SCORES SIHANOUK'S BEIJING REMARKS ON PLANS

LD261539 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Speaking at a recent press conference in Beijing, the former head of Kampuchea, Norodom Sihanouk, described his plans for the near future in the capacity of the leader of the Coalition Government of the nonexistent Democratic Kampuchea.

Certain statements made by him are commented upon by the Soviet writer on international affairs, Valeriy Chalin:

It should be noted primarily that the speech delivered by Sihanouk before correspondents in Beijing was marked by extreme belligerency. For instance, he threatened to overthrow the national revolutionary government with Heng Samrin in the lead in the nearest future, to utterly defeat Vietnam, etc. These energetic statements seem to have strongly impressed the Western press agencies which hasten to spread them world over.

But what is the stand of Sihanouk? He alleged that in the first half of April, troops under his leadership have inflicted a grave defeat on the Kampuchean troops and Vietnamese volunteers in the region of the Thai-Kampuchean border. Let us discuss this in detail. First of all, the immigrant gangs, to be more exact, are not headed by Sihanouk but by Pol Pot who occupies the post of supreme commander.

Sihanouk further stated that in the near future he intends to visit the liberated regions in Kampuchea and a number of foreign countries. To be more precise, Sihanouk doesn't pay visits on his own behalf. He is (?brought) here and there by the foreign circles whose interests he zealously serves betraying Kampuchea.

As far as his visit to the so-called liberated regions is concerned, there are no such regions in Kampuchea. Sihanouk, together with some (?troops of foreigners) are air-lifted by helicopter to a jungle in Thailand where Pol Pot and his bloody brothers in arms founded their [word indistinct].

But it is not 1975 now. Today they are forever deprived of the possibility to repeat the atrocities they committed at that time. And the absent-minded Sihanouk who himself, together with his family, suffered from the Pol Pot gangs, should bear this in mind.

COMMENTARY VIEWS BURMESE INSURGENT PROBLEM

BK291417 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Unattributed Commentary: "Burma's Worsening Insurgent Problem"]

[Text] Recent Burmese press reports indicate that anti-government insurgent activities are again on the rise. The NEWS AGENCY OF BURMA has reported that government troops launched a total of 345 military operations, including 15 major ones, during the first quarter of this year. These military operations were carried out in five of the nine military commands in Burma -- the northern, northeast, central, eastern and southeast command.

The most intense battles were fought against Karen secessionists and extreme leftists. Our station observer notes that the undeclared war of the antigovernment forces, which has been going on for the past 30 years, has flared unprecedentedly in recent years. This was has been taking an annual toll of thousands of people and has destabilized the situation. It obstructs the country's socio-economic development and saps resources which could be used for constructive projects. The insurgents of various stripes are sowing fear and mistrust in the country and encouraging grudges among the nationals. They are striving to undermine national unity and territorial integrity while advocating the establishment of so-called autonomous states and secession from Burma.

The insurgents commit atrocities, brutally killing party leaders and people in the rural areas. They loot and maltreat the people trying to live in peace. They also resort to subversion and terrorism. People living in insurgent-held areas face a sad plight. They are forcefully recruited to work in the fields to serve the insurgents who are sucking the people's blood. The insurgents levy high taxes on farmers and threaten young people into joining insurgent units. These activities show the gap between the people and the insurgents, who claim to be defending the interests of the minorities.

The nationwide rallies calling for the elimination of the insurgents, show that they do not enjoy any support from the Burmese people. Why then are these insurgents stepping up their destructive activities? From where do they get their support? It is common knowledge that they do not survive simply on the proceeds of looting the people.

The Burmese papers' description of the insurgents as a form of external threat seems to answer these questions. It is no secret inside Burma that they obtain military and other assistance from abroad. There are camps across the border where they are trained and their forces are consolidated.

A large number of insurgent groups draw their income from narcotic drug smuggling. BOTATAUNG newspaper writes that insurgents purchase arms and ammunition by selling drugs abroad. A Burmese Army spokesman recently disclosed that during the latest military operation, codenamed Mohein, government troops found three new drug refineries and seized 100 kg of drugs and weapons. The refineries belonged to the so-called Shan United Revolutionary Army led by opium king Khun Sa. The bold offensives of the insurgents are being decisively repulsed by the Burmese Army which enjoys popular support. Funds are being collected to strengthen existing militias and to form new ones. Thousands of peasants and workers are joining the militias. The Burmese Government, meanwhile, has attempted several times to end the civil war and is striving to achieve peace in the country. It has already declared one national amnesty.

Had there been no external interference, the insurgent problem would have been solved long ago. The Burmese people are unmistakably declaring that they do not want the insurgent groups who are creating instability in the country and obstructing efforts toward the socialist goal. Our observer notes that one of the slogans issued by the Burma Socialist Program Party Central Committee on the eve of the Workers Day mentions waging the struggle to eliminate insurgency.

HONECKER VISIT TO MOSCOW, REPUBLICS CONTINUES

Visit Moscow Auto Works

LD042229 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] Today the GDR party and state delegation visited the Lenin Komsomol motor vehicle works. [video shows Honecker, Stoph, delegation being greeted by Valentin Petrovich Kolomnikov, deputy minister of the motor vehicle industry]

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; Comrade Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Polyakov, USSR minister of the Motor Vehicle Industry; Comrade Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-GDR Friendship Society; Comrade Shakhnazarov, deputy department chief of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrade Abrasimov, Soviet ambassador to the GDR, accompanied the GDR delegation.

The visitors took a look at the enterprise' workshops and familiarized themselves with the technical preparations for the production of a new car model. They were shown round by Comrade Kilomnikov, deputy minister of the motor vehicle industry and general director of the Moskvich Vehicle Production Association. [video shows Grishin, Honecker, Stoph, Axen, Kostandov and other officials being shown around the plant by Kolomnikov]

At the works a friendship meeting was held. Members of the audience cordially welcomed Comrade Honecker and the other emissaries from the fraternal country.

The floor was given to Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. He conveyed a fraternal spirited greeting from the GDR's motor vehicle builders and all the country's working people to the collective.

People in the GDR, he said, highly assess the splendid results that the Soviet people, under the leadership of the glorious party of Lenin, are achieving in the cause of perfecting a developed socialist society. Thanks to this the might of the country, which is the standard-bearer of mankind's progress and a substantial contributor to the cause of preserving peace, has been increased.

We are currently paying just tribute to the Soviet Union's exploit in the battle against fascism -- an exploit that was of historic worldwide importance -- continued Comrade Stoph. The Soviet people's boundless courage and incalculable sacrifices in the last war will forever live on in the memories of our people.

We protest the deployment of American first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe as resolutely as possible. We favor ridding Europe and the whole world of all types of nuclear weapons. The working people of the GDR support the Soviet Union's constructive initiatives aimed at consolidating international security and bridling the arms race. The GDR fully supports the new peaceful initiatives put forward by Comrade Andropov in his speech at the Kremlin reception on 3 May.

The chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers declared that the comradely and fruitful exchange of views with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and other leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet state and the numerous meetings with Soviet comrades would give fresh impetus to the indestructible friendship between the peoples of the GDR and the Soviet Union.

Comrade Stoph presented the works collective with a banner portraying Marx, Engels and Lenin.

Arrives in Tashkent

LD061050 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Tashkent May 6 TASS -- A party and state delegation of the GDR, now on an official friendly visit to the USSR, came to the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan today. The delegation is led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the GDR State Council.

At the airport the guests were greeted as brothers by Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Sharaf Rashidov, other leaders of that Soviet Central Asian Republic.

POLISH 3 MAY DEMONSTRATIONS 'UNSUCCESSFUL'

PM051522 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Report From Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 May -- According to a PAP report, in the course of 3 May the underground tried unsuccessfully to organize antistate demonstrations of various kinds. To this end it tried to make use of the believers amassed at churches in cities such as Warsaw, Krakow, and Lublin. Thus in Warsaw a section of the crowd, after displaying aggressiveness toward organs enforcing order, was dispersed with water cannons. Tranquillity was restored in the city center by 2200 local time.

In Krakow, in the Old Market Square, extremist elements managed to cause disorders. Militia organs were forced to use water cannons and tear gas.

The antistate provocations which extremist elements tried to organize were of short duration and isolated.

USSR, POLAND SIGN PIPELINE COOPERATION AGREEMENT

PM051513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] An agreement between the Governments of the USSR and the Polish People's Republic on cooperation in the construction of gas pipeline projects on USSR territory was signed 3 May in Moscow.

Polish construction organizations will build the main sections of the gas pipeline, pumping stations, and housing, social, consumer service, and cultural projects. The USSR will supply Poland with supplementary deliveries of natural gas.

On their governments' behalf the document was signed by N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; A.I. Sorokin, deputy minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises; T. Nestorowicz, Polish minister of foreign trade; and S. Kurkuryka, Polish minister of construction and construction materials industry.

POLISH SEJM ENDORSES SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

LD292021 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] A meeting of the Polish Sejm has been held in Warsaw. It endorsed the plan for the republic's socioeconomic development during 1983-85. The plan is geared to implementing the food program, improving the population's housing conditions, struggling against inflation and restoring a balance between supply and demand. The expansion of economic cooperation with the CMEA member-countries was described as one of the basic factors in the Polish national economy's development.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM EXAMINES ECONOMY

PM051218 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "LCY Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Apr -- A plenum of the LCY Central Committee was held here. D. Markovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium delivered the report. He noted that the measures adopted for the stabilization of the country's economy and the implementation of decisions adopted by previous LCY Central Committee plenums had produced certain positive results. Despite exceptionally difficult conditions in the economy, the rapporteur said, it had proved possible to increase exports and to reduce the balance of trade and payments deficit. Production growth had been registered in such important sectors as coal mining, the oil refining and chemical industries, ferrous metallurgy, and the power industry.

At the same time he noted serious shortcomings in the supply of raw materials and semi-manufactures to industry and agriculture and the need for strong economic ties between the extractive and the processing enterprises within the framework of the unified Yugoslav market. Difficulties connected with price increases were also pointed out. Developments in this sphere in the first quarter of this year are at variance with the stabilization policy. The way to the solution of these problems lies through enhanced labor productivity and management efficiency and not through price increases.

Economic, public, and social processes currently taking place testify to a need to translate the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress into reality more resolutely and consistently and in a more organized fashion, the rapporteur stated.

BULGARIAN COMMENTATOR ON ITALIAN SPY CASE

PM051026 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 May 83 First Edition p 5

[Article by SOFIA PRESS observer Boris Petkov under the rubric "Exposes": "Predilections of a Spy"]

[Text] The court investigation into the case of the Italian citizens Paolo Farsetti and Gabriella Trevisin on a charge of gathering espionage information has ended in Bulgaria. Paolo Faresetti was sentenced to 10 years and 6 months in jail, and Gabriella Trevisin to 3 years.

The sentence passed is also being commented on widely in Italy. It is not hard to imagine in what a distorted form the "yellow press" presents the real facts. It does not tire of repeating that this was a "political" trial organized with the intention of turning the "innocent Farsetti" into a "commodity to be exchanged for the Bulgarian Antonov."

However, the facts disclosed during the preliminary investigation and in the course of the trial itself, the results of the expert appraisal, and also the admission of guilt by Trevisin herself totally refute the Italian propagandists' fabrications. Moreover, the Rome attorney Rudolf Lenna -- official adviser to the accused's defense lawyers -- recently admitted. "The trial was conducted in a spirit making it possible to ascertain all the circumstances of the crime." "There can be few states," he concluded, "with such democratic justice."

Distorting the course of the trial, the Italian press deliberately fails to mention the fact that it was attended by the accused's relatives, Italian and Bulgarian journalists, and representatives of the Italian Embassy in Bulgaria. And even though there is no agreement between Bulgaria and Italy on cooperation in the sphere of jurisprudence, the case was conducted jointly with Italian representatives of the legal profession.

In the opinion of specialists the Farsetti-Trevisin case was not particularly complex from the factual and legal aspects, and the court investigation lasted 14 days only because it had to hear long explanations -- having no bearing on the case -- by Farsetti, who was trying to muddle the investigation. The corpus delict on which basis Farsetti and Trevisin were convicted was proved by witnesses' testimonies and material evidence. Farsetti and Trevisin had photographed not beauties of nature and historical sights but military objects with intentions of espionage.

As Trevisin admitted, Farsetti had given her the job of keeping watch on the situation and recording it on film, despite prohibitory signs. The most important objects from Farsetti's viewpointing were photographed by himself. And this was the result: approximately 80 professionally taken photographs appeared on Kodak color film taken with far from amateur models of cameras: Yatsuka, Nikon, and Canon....

"We had to ascertain what level you have reached in armament," Gabriella Trevisin admitted in court.

This, too, is an eloquent fact: It turned out that Farsetti has long been connected with the P-2 Masonic Lodge. It is no coincidence that his name figures on the well-known list of Roberto Calvi -- a very close associate of lodge leader Licio Gelli.

Now that there is no longer any point in denying things -- the investigation has proved the spies' guilt -- the Italian special services have introduced a new false report into the press: Farsetti is said to be "obsessed with photography." And so, this means that you will get nothing out of him....

## HUNGARY'S NEMETH MEETS WITH KAPITONOV IN MOSCOW

LD291237 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow, April 29 (MTI) -- Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, met Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Moscow, Thursday.

The discussion was marked by cordial and fraternal atmosphere.

FURTHER ON KOHL STATEMENT; REACTION TO SPEECH

West, East 'Good Relations'

LD051218 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Bonn May 5 -- Chancellor Helmut Kohl has made in the Bundestag a policy statement on the basic principles of his cabinet's foreign and home policy. In the spirit of the course, proclaimed by the ruling coalition of the Christian Democratic Union, Christian Social Union and the Free Democratic Party, he said that "the North Atlantic Alliance and the EEC remain the foundation of the FRG'S foreign policy" and that "friendship with the United States remains as before the NATO'S core".

Meanwhile, the head of the government noted that the experience of the history and the geographical position of the FRG prompt the need of maintaining "good relations with West and East". "We deem it necessary to work for a qualitative improvement in the relations with the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty member-states and are striving to conduct a dialogue with East European states, particularly with the USSR, at all levels".

Noting that he is going to pay a visit to the Soviet Union, Helmut Kohl said: "For me it is important to personally get acquainted with the leadership of the Soviet Union and discuss our problems and interests. I intend, if an accord is reached between us, to continue this dialogue in the future on a periodical basis. Provided good will, there are broad possibilities for cooperation in the political, economic, scientific and cultural spheres".

The FRG chancellor greeted the Soviet Union's readiness to agree on equality of nuclear potentials in Europe both in delivery vehicles and warheads.

Admitting further that "the Soviet Union experiences the historically conditioned need of ensuring its security", Helmut Kohl meanwhile asserted without any ground whatsoever that allegedly the USSR "threatens the security of its neighbours" by its "excessive armaments". He again declared in favour of Reagan's "zero option", which is known to be aimed at unilateral disarmament of the USSR, and favoured deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The chancellor devoted a considerable part of his speech to economic and social problems of the FRG. "The programme of renovation", formulated by him makes emphasis on development of "the social market economy", that is on further consolidation of the rule of big capital and monopolies to the detriment of the socio-economic rights of the working people.

Speaking in the course of the debates on the policy statement, chairman of the faction of the Social Democratic Party of Germany in the Bundestag Hans-Jochen Vogel emphasised that the Social Democrats stood for curbing the arms race and for continuation of the policy of peace. The Social Democratic Party of Germany believes, he said, that the FRG'S treaties with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are one of the foundations of that policy. "We firmly abide by that basic principle and believe that the policy of treaties should be continued".

The leader of the opposition declared against restrictions in trade and economic links between the FRG and socialist countries, which are being imposed by Washington.

Hans-Jochen Vogel criticised the stand of the FRG'S Government on the question of limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe. "The statements that the FRG will agree in any case to deployment of new American nuclear missiles late this year are inadmissible", he stressed.

Representative of the faction of the party of the "Green" in the Bundestag Marie-Louise Beck-Oberdorf denounced Chancellor Helmut Kohl for his "loyal stand" towards Washington and his intention to grant the FRG territory for deployment of American first-strike nuclear missile weapons. "We believe that such a strategy is criminal, since it threatens with destruction of whole peoples", she said.

A representative of the board of the German Communist Party made a statement in Bonn emphasising that, in the opinion of the German Communist Party, the main provisions of the FRG policy, expounded in the policy statement, signified a vividly expressed turn to the right in the interests of big capital. Simultaneously the government is taking up the course of shifting the burden of the crisis and the arms race on the shoulders of the working people.

## Bovin Commentary

LD052306 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1855 GMT 5 May 83

[From the "Panorama" program: Interview given by IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Bovin to Budapest Television correspondent Andras Sugar on 16 April in Moscow -- recorded: Bovin speaks in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Question] Do you expect the Kohl government to make any changes in relation to the Eastern policy, the Ostpolitik?

[Answer] No, I believe that this policy is determined not so much by who is in power in Bonn as by West Germany's real geopolitical situation and the problems which arise in the country. There will doubtless be minute alterations, but basically this government will continue Ostpolitik. It cannot pursue any other policy.

[Question] Is it because this policy is determined by economic interests?

[Answer] Partly the economic interests, yes. But there are important political factors, too. After all, the FRG is to this day occupied with the long-term issue of a united Germany. And no matter from which side we approach this problem, it cannot be solved without good relations with the USSR. This, of course, is like squaring the circle. And it will not be solved in the way they imagine it in West Germany. But now that they are thinking about it they will not be able to do it without a good relationship with the USSR.

[Question] There have been pronouncements about the 1937 German Reich frontiers and about the need to make a peace treaty for a United Germany. What do you think about this?

[Answer] I think that this question has long been a thing of the past. History has gone beyond it. A situation has evolved whereby two German states exist; and this is not a temporary but a permanent situation. Naturally, even if we look beyond the horizon -- well, I do not know how -- but as far as I can see today, even if I strain my imagination, this issue can, of course, not be settled in the way they imagine in Bonn.

[Question] Yes, but these pronouncements diverge somewhat from the phraseology to which Schmidt has made us accustomed. Is it worth ascribing significance to these statements in the current general politices?

[Answer] No, I think not. Of course, these statements are becoming more and more frequent now, since Strauss has also come to power. And this is natural. Even so, these kinds of voices will be heard more loudly than before. But at present they cannot be translated into actual policy.

USSR, UK HOLD ARMS TALKS IN MOSCOW 4 MAY

LD051713 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 5 TASS -- Consultations on questions of arms limitation and disarmament were held at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on May 4 in accordance with the Soviet-British protocol on consultations. Taking part in them were Assistant of the Permanent Deputy Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of Britain D. Gilmore, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Nikita Ryzhov, members of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Vladimir Petrovskiy and Vladimir Suslov.

At the USSR State Committee for the Use of Atomic Energy Deputy Chairman of the Committee Ivan Morozov had a conversation with D. Gilmore today.

NEW FINNISH GOVERNMENT UNDER SORSA ANNOUNCED

LD061141 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Helsinki May 6 TASS -- The new Government of the Republic of Finland has officially been announced here. It is formed of representatives of the Social Democratic Party of Finland, the Centre Party, the Rural Party of Finland and the Swedish People's Party (SFPF) on the results of parliamentary elections of March 20-21.

Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Finland Kalevi Sorsa was appointed prime minister, while chairman of the Centre Party Paavo Vayrynen -- deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Veikko Pihlajamaki -- defence minister.

The new government has in Parliment a majority of seats (123 out of 200).

ITALIAN PRESIDENT SIGNS DECREE ON NEW ELECTIONS

LD051252 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Rome May 5 TASS -- President of the Italian Republic Alessandro Pertini has signed a decree on holding early parliamentary elections on June 26 and 27 this year in the country, 45 million Italians, who have the right of vote, will elect the new supreme legislative body of the country. A new government will be formed on the basis of the results of the vote.

The Cabinet headed by Christian Democrat Amintore Fanfani resigned when the Italian Socialist Party, part of the ruling majority, took the decision to terminate parliamentary support for the government. Actually, that signified disintegration of the governmental coalition.

## UKRAINE'S LYASHKO LEADS DELEGATION TO AUSTRIA

### 'USSR Days' To Be Held

AU050924 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet public has left to participate in the USSR Days in Austria from 4 to 11 May. It is headed by Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman; and includes Zonenko, board deputy chairman of the Ukrainian branch of the Soviet-Austrian Friendship Society and PRAVDA UKRAINY editor; and Socialist Labor Hero Saulov, fitting and assembly brigade leader at the "Kirov Turbines Plant" Production Association for atomic turbine construction in Kharkov.

At the airport [unspecified], the delegation was seen off by Kachalovskiy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers first deputy chairman; Gurenko and Yesipenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairmen; Boyko, administrator of Ukrainian Council of Ministers affairs; Merkulov, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; and Martunenko, Ukrainian minister of foreign affairs.

### Arrival Noted

PM060815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 83 First Edition p 4

[Report by correspondent B. Orekhov: "A Fine Tradition"]

[Excerpts] Vienna, 4 May -- The holding of a USSR Festival in Austria has become a fine tradition. Our country has already been represented here by the RSFSR, Georgia, and Latvia. This year it is the Soviet Ukraine which is telling people about life, labor and culture in the Soviet Union.

A Ukrainian delegation, headed by Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers Chairman A.P. Lyashko, arrived in Vienna today to participate in the USSR Festival. It will visit the major Austrian cities and attend a public meeting in Linz celebrating Austrian-Soviet friendship. A document is to be signed making two large industrial cities -- Linz in Austria and Zaporozhye in the Ukraine -- sister cities. The USSR Festival in Austria lasts till 11 May.

### Delegation's Itinerary

AU050938 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 5 May 83 p 3

[Text] Aleksandr Lyashko, Council of Ministers chairman of the Ukrainian SSR, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and member of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived yesterday in Vienna with a delegation of the Ukrainian SSR. The Soviet guests have come to Austria to attend the presentation [Ukrainian Days in Austria] of the Ukrainian SSR organized by the Austrian-Soviet Society. Yesterday the delegation was received by Vienna Mayor Gratz. The guests will also visit Linz and Salzburg, and will be received by President Kirchschlaeger.

PRAVDA REPLIES TO IRAN CHARGES, DIPLOMATS' EXPULSION

LD052122 Moscow TASS in English 2118 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- In its editorial article "concerning the anti-Soviet campaign in Iran" the newspaper PRAVDA writes:

"Lately the mass media and some high-placed officials in Iran have started a noisy propaganda campaign about the Soviet Union's mythical 'involvement' in the collection of information of a political and military nature about Iran. It is contended that for this purpose use was made of members of Iran's Tudeh Party who were thrown behind bars some time ago on charges of engaging in espionage for the Soviet intelligence.

"Use is being made of the 'confessions' that are reported by Tehran television with fanfare. These contentions hold no water. Iran's Tudeh Party has not reported to the Soviet Union any secrets concerning the military and political situation in Iran. Indeed, what information of such type could the Tudeh leaders supply to a foreign power?"

"For they not only never belonged to the leadership of the country but did not even hold any posts in Iran's political and administrative bodies. Or take the military field. What information of a military nature could they possess? In the post-revolutionary period the Tudeh leaders did not hold any posts in the armed forces. This was beyond access of the party's rank-and-file members as well.

"As to the confessions made by some Tudeh leaders that they spied for the Soviet Union, the true worth of such confessions is well known. It is an open secret that during the past two years Iran's punitive bodies have thrown into prison most members of Iran's Tudeh Party. Methods of obtaining confessions inherited from the shah's SAVAK secret policy were applied to those who were arrested."

"Many reactionary governments have resorted and are resorting to the method of getting confessions of espionage from some arrested leaders of communist and workers parties in order to discredit the patriotic nature of the parties and announce a crusade against communism. There is a reason to believe that in accordance with this crusade foreign agents in Iran have fabricated false material to set Iran at loggerheads with the Soviet Union and thereby mask their own subversive activity against the Khomeyni regime.

"The version about the Tudeh Party of Iran being dependent on the Soviet Union and governed from Moscow is totally untenable and is by far not new. All reactionary regimes and propaganda men of imperialist states have resorted and are resorting to such slander so as to sow doubt about the honest and independent relations between communist and workers parties and the CPSU."

"The conclusion prompts itself that the story about the espionage of Tudeh leaders for the USSR appeared not by chance. The spy mania is being whipped up by representatives of those Iranian circles which fear the perspective of the development of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation between our country and Iran, which push their country to the road of the pro-imperialist policy that became bankrupt during the shah's regime. Neither is there anything chance in the coincidence in time of their provocative campaign with the actions taken by the United States to undermine the USSR's relations with a number of West European states. What also attracts attention is that the measures of certain Iranian circles to fan up the anti-Soviet campaign are meeting understanding on the part of the bourgeois mass media of NATO countries and given extensive coverage by them."

"The authorities in present-day Iran are doing everything to present the Tudeh Party to the working masses as a party of traitors of the Iranian anti-shah and anti-imperialist so called Islamic revolution.

"Why do they need that? What is their aim?

"The population of Iran and the entire international public opinion know that for a quarter of a century Iran's Tudeh Party heroically struggled against the tyrannical shah regime which was in the service of American imperialism. By its struggle it strove to achieve genuine independence and real freedom for its homeland. It displayed total selflessness and great patriotism in this struggle. Thousands of Tudeh members were executed or spent decades in the SAVAK, i.e. Gestapo, prisons of the shah where they were subjected to the most terrible torture, to moral humiliation and insults".

"It is paradoxical that some persons from among the representatives of the Iranian authorities, who are now exploiting the revolution accomplished by the people and are subjecting members of Iran's Tudeh Party to the horrible prison-and-torture conveyor, have themselves together with the Iranian revolutionaries and patriots been once subjected to all the treatment that they have now prepared for members of the Tudeh political Party.

"In their desire to substantiate somehow the inventions about the espionage activity of members of the Tudeh Party the Iranian authorities did not stop short of expelling from the country a group of staff members of the Embassy of the USSR and other Soviet institutions in Iran after groundlessly accusing them of having ties with subversive elements. An emphatic protest against this arbitrary and totally unfounded action was made by the Soviet side to the Government of Iran".

"Soviet people regard the inventions about our country's purported involvement in espionage against Iran as a malicious provocation by enemies of Soviet-Iranian relations of goodneighbourhood and cooperation. They resolutely reject these inventions as totally unfounded. The Soviet Union has always adhered and continues to adhere in its foreign policy to the Leninist principles of respect of sovereignty and independence, non-interference in internal affairs and strengthening of friendly ties with other countries. It is such a policy that our country pursues in respect of the Islamic Republic of Iran as well".

TASS ON ISRAELI-LEBANESE DRAFT AGREEMENT

LD051253 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 5 May 83

["Lebanon's Independence Imperiled" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 5 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes:

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who is on a "shuttle" diplomacy mission in the Middle East, has come to Jerusalem with the draft of the so-called "Lebanese-Israeli peace agreement" which has been submitted to the Israeli Government for consideration.

The essence of the agreement which is bound, judging by its title, to create the semblance of some "compromise solution" actually boils down to division of Lebanon, gross outrage upon the sovereignty of that Arab country, on the territory of which American occupation troops were stationed, following Israel's perfidious invasion.

The draft agreement provides for establishment on Lebanon's territory of the so-called "security zones", spreading from north to south, from the town of Ad Damur to the Lebanese-Israeli frontier and from west to east from the sea-coast to the Deir-Ashair settlement near the Lebanese-Syrian frontier. The so-called Israeli "tracking stations" are being established in those zones, as is designed by the authors of the draft agreement.

The Israelis reserve the right to make searches in houses and inspect areas on the territory of Lebanon. Israeli liaison officers are included into Lebanese Army units in the southern areas of the country, while the traitor of the Lebanese people Haddad is promoted to the rank of commander of Lebanon's southern military district which is actually torn away from the country. Lebanon undertakes a number of obligations which restrict provision of its army with modern types of armaments. Lebanese planes, even civil, are disallowed to fly over the southern part of the Lebanese territory without the preliminary notification of the Israeli side.

It is obvious that Washington and Tel Aviv, acting hand in hand on the basis of the notorious strategic alliance, seek to conclude a new Camp David deal which will have extremely dangerous consequences both for Lebanon and the whole of the Arab region.

The U.S. secretary of state, who appears in the unseemly role of Tel Aviv's advocate, is exerting the utmost efforts to push through the fettering and capitular capitulatory plan of "settlement" which actually means the attempt to "reward" the Israeli aggressors for the heinous crimes committed by them against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, to deprive Lebanon of national independence. The United States which encourages and incites the Israeli ruling Zionist leadership for new acts of aggression and territorial expansion, bear the entire responsibility, along with the Israeli leadership, for the consequences of those bandit sallies, for political adventurism which imperils the vital interests of the people of the hole of the Middle East.

## SOVIET DELEGATE ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON PALESTINE

LD051650 Kuwait KUNA in English 1606 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 5 (KUNA) -- The Soviet Union said Thursday that peace and stability cannot be achieved in West Asia by the imposition of separate deals for the settlement of the question of Palestine.

"We are also convinced that attempts to find a final solution to the Palestine problem by military means could not result in peace for the region nor in a settlement of its problems," the head of Soviet delegation, Felix Fedotov, told the Asian conference on Palestine here.

Such a course, he added, would be futile and fraught with conflicts and disasters for the people of the region, including the Israelis.

Quoting Soviet Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko, he said: "We support the Arabs, we support their just cause, we support the Palestinians, we consider that they have the right to set up their independent, even if perhaps small, Palestinian Arab state."

Fedotov said this right of the Palestine stemmed from the UN resolution of 1947 which provided for the establishment of two sovereign states in the former mandated territory of Palestine.

"Nobody has repealed that decision," he added.

He said that when the Soviet Union voted for the establishment of an Israeli state as well as of a Palestinian state "we voted for the setting up not of an aggressive state but a peace loving one which should have good relations with its Arab neighbours."

"If Israel does not change its current aggressive course it will thereby undermine its political and historic basis [words indistinct] all the ensuing negative consequences," he said.

Singapore said it was increasingly alarmed by Israel policies, and practices in the occupied territories.

Its high commissioner to Malaysia, Maurine Baker, said: "There is enough incontrovertible evidence to suggest that Israel has taken measures and is continuing to take measures which will lead to occupied territories."

Baker said Singapore was particularly converned with Israel's policy of establishing Jewish settlements in the occupied territories.

Stressing that the international law is clear, he said Singapore supported the view that Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab territories were illegal and constituted a breach of international law.

"We regard all such measures and actions taken by Israel in the occupied territories since 1967 as having no legal validity."

"They constitute a serious hindrance to efforts aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace in West Asia," he said.

Baker said that while Singapore recognised Israel's right to exist, it also recognised the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and a homeland.

MOSCOW CONTRASTS EGYPT'S WORDS, DEEDS ON PALESTINE

LD051851 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 5 May 83

[From "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleskandr Timoshkin]

[Text] Official Egyptian propaganda is currently campaigning for the Egyptian position vis-a-vis the Palestinian issue. As a pretext for this, it is using the official Egyptian-Palestinian meeting which took place in Cairo and which discussed the Lebanese crisis and the situations in the Middle East in general. It has to be said that official Cairo spares no words, especially on Lebanese events and the issue of securing the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people.

However, words are one thing and tangible acts are another. Official Cairo declares its support for the Palestinian people's national rights, while official Egyptian circles deny the Palestinian people their basic right to establishing their independent state on their homeland, calling for so-called autonomy and supporting Reagan's plan. How could official Cairo's verbal support for the Palestinian people's struggle for their national rights be reconciled with its wish to maintain its special relations with Washington which, with Tel Aviv, has severely hit the Palestinian people's liberation struggle, has not recognized the PLO and has denied the Palestinisns their right to sovereignty over the territories they have owned for hundreds of years on the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

I believe that the heroic Palestinian people and all Arab peoples have the right to expect from Egypt, which has been the vanguard of their liberation struggle until recently, not only statements but tangible action toward a just settlement of all the settlement issues in the Middle East.

USSR, IRAQ SIGN ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL

JN271941 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1820 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Apr (INA) -- Iraq and the USSR signed a supplementary protocol today to the agreement on economic and technical cooperation for expanding the field of action of the Iraqi-Soviet Permanent Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation.

The protocol was signed by Mahdi Muhsin 'Awdah, Trade Ministry undersecretary and deputy leader of the Iraqi side to the committee, and Vladimir Mordvinov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and deputy leader of the USSR side to the committee.

The two sides discussed preparations for the 13th session of the permanent committee to be held in Moscow in June.

During the signing ceremony, the head of the Iraqi side praised the results achieved during the meetings, stressing Iraq's desire to promote cooperation with the USSR through a joint understanding in all fields.

The deputy leader of the USSR side to the committee praised the cordial negotiations that led to the signing of the documents, particularly the agreement on scientific cooperation between the two countries, which will have important future results. He added that Iraqi-Soviet cooperation during the previous session of the committee and the current meetings has developed and reflects the friendship that exists between the two countries. He said that the contracts signed are the result of this joint cooperation.

REAGAN'S PRESS CONFERENCE ON CENTRAL AMERICA HIT

'Falsehoods' Concerning Nicaragua

LD051752 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 5 TASS -- TASS political observer Nikolay Chigir writes:

It is known that what is secret will sooner or later be revealed. It is also known that those who conceal truth or, simply are lying, particularly trying by means of this lie to conceal a crime, will in the long run have to admit what has been done when faced with irrefutable proof. It is precisely in such a position that the U.S. Administration has landed.

It has been resorting to all sorts of tricks to mislead the U.S. and world public and to camouflage its actions aimed at overthrowing the Nicaraguan Government and restoring in Nicaragua the orders that existed during the bloody regime of Somoza. The United States leaders, among them President Reagan, were tirelessly repeating, specifically, that in supporting the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries, they were not intending to overthrow the Sandinist government. They tried to present their conspiracy against the Sandinist government as actions aimed only at "arresting the flow of armaments from Nicaragua into Salvador." And though this falsehood has long been exposed, Washington continued to insist on it till recently as the cover for its interventionist course against Nicaragua. Now it has been compelled to abandon this trick. And this has been done, wittingly or unwittingly, by none other than the head of the White House himself.

During the latest press conference in Washington, the President of the United States admitted that his administration is rendering direct aid to the counter-revolutionary gangs that seek to overthrow the People's Sandinist government of Nicaragua. However, this time, too, Ronald Reagan failed to keep from the obvious slander. Thus, he tried to present the mercenaries sowing death and destruction in Nicaragua as fighters "for freedom" and for "revolutionary principles", while trying to create the impression that the Sandinist government, which enjoys the unanimous support of the entire Nicaraguan people, "betrayed" these principles. Putting everything topsy-turvy, passing black for white, and presenting himself as all but a fierce supporter of the "revolutionary principles", President Reagan, apparently, got caught up in his own falsehood and hypocrisy. For instance, he went so far as to assert that the Nicaraguan people did not overthrow the U.S. puppet Somoza. According to Reagan, the butcher of the Nicaraguan people resigned voluntarily at the request of the Organization of American States.

However ludicrous such fables sound, they, nevertheless, show clearly that to this day, they in Washington assume the protection of the rabid murderer, and the entire Somoza family, of whose head Franklin Roosevelt said in the past: We know that he is a son of a bitch, but he is our son of a bitch.

Another thing is also remarkable: The head of the White House did not say a word, that it is precisely Somoza's flunkeys that are the main composite part of Washington's mercenaries who are now waging a veritable war against Nicaragua. And it is precisely them who were meant above all by the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress which approved the other day by the majority of votes the resolution prohibiting the CIA to give aid to armed formations that are trying to overthrow the lawful Government of Nicaragua.

Precisely this resolution evoked the unconcealed annoyance of the U.S. President, compelling him to admit what he and his team were trying to conceal for a long time, namely that the U.S. Government through the CIA is arming and directing the intervention of the counter-revolutionary gangs against Nicaragua.

It should be added that Ronald Reagan, describing the commission's decision as highly irresponsible said that the implementation of this decision would mean depriving the executive bodies of power of the possibility to perform their constitutional duties. In other words, the President of the United States sees the possibility of performing his constitutional duties in having a free hand for the intervention against independent and sovereign states.

'Against Logic'

LD051825 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 5 May 83

[Excerpts] President Reagan in an interview for a group of newsmen at the White House touched on some of the problems of Central America, including the developments around Nicaragua, United States assistance for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. Here is what Radio Moscow commentator Viktor Olin writes:

The President's interview is regarded as sensational for a number of reasons. One of them is the President's statement that from now on there should be no restrictions on United States aid to the groups waging an armed struggle against the Sandinistas government in Nicaragua.

Commenting on the President's interview, observers point out that he has apparently forgotten that only recently in order to officially justify United States hostile action towards Nicaragua it was claimed that the country is allegedly helping the insurgents in El Salvador and that it was necessary to put an end to that assistance. And actually a few hours before Reagan's interview a spokesman of the White House, Larry Speakes, said the President has indicated that our only effort down there was to interdict the supplies that are being used in an attempt to disrupt the economic stability of El Salvador, and that is what he would like to continue doing. Incidentally, no proof has (?still been) presented concerning Nicaragua's supplies to the insurgents in El Salvador. On the other hand there is plenty of evidence that the insurgents are fighting with American-made arms seized in battle against government troops. Perhaps that is the reason for such a sudden decision of President Reagan to change the motives and start showing concern for the purity of the revolutionary principles of the Government of Nicaragua.

A similar trick has been used as regards the counterrevolutionary groups that crossed into Nicaragua from the territory of Honduras and Costa Rica. So far there is no doubt in anyone's mind that they are made up mainly of the guardsmen of the overthrown Nicaraguan dictator Somoza. They are trained in military camps in the United States and Honduras and declared their intention to lay out the road from Nicaragua's border to Managua with dead bodies and then to repeat that in a number of other countries of Central America. And in the opinion of President Reagan all that gives them the right to call themselves freedom fighters.

So the President is acting as a defender of those who sowed death and destruction in Central America. And he does that not only against logic, but against legislation of his own country, including the act on neutrality of 1794 which prohibits support of any actions against a country that is not at war with the United States. And there is the Bolands Amendment recently approved by the Congress which declares unlawful acts aimed at overthrowing the Government of Nicaragua.

NICARAGUAN OFFICIALS ON HONDURAS AGGRESSION

LD050906 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Managua May 5 TASS -- The Sandinista People's Army of Nicaragua is locked in a fierce battle against counter-revolutionary intervention forces in Nueva Segovia Department, while the Honduran artillery is incessantly shelling the positions of Nicaraguan troops, said Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the Political Commission of the national leadership of Nicaragua's Sandinista National Liberation Front.

About 100 Honduran soldiers, Bayardo Arce told in an interview with TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov, invaded Nicaragua's territory to provide support for Somoza's groupings and ensures the evacuation of killed and wounded counter-revolutionaries back to Honduras. At the present time about one thousand Somoza's thugs concentrated in the area of Suice in Honduras are getting ready to invade Nicaragua. All indications are that they would soon be brought into action in compliance with the plan for escalating the armed aggression of U.S. imperialism against Nicaragua.

The Central Intelligence Agency of the United States is hastily working to start combat operations on a new frontline -- the southern border of Nicaragua -- and coordinates the criminal actions of hired counter-revolutionaries based in Honduras and Costa Rica, said Juan Jose Uveda, deputy chief of Nicaragua's state security service, at a press conference here Wednesday.

After Somoza's men stepped up their operations in the north of Nicaragua, Juan Jose Uveda went on to say, several hundred counter-revolutionaries infiltrated the Nicaraguan Departments of Zelaya and Rio San Juan from Costa Rica where their bases are situated. These bands stage acts of economic sabotage. Mercenary formations stationed in Costa Rica have helicopters, small planes and boats which they use to supply weapons and ammunition to the bandits which have invaded Nicaragua.

According to the available data, Juan Jose Uveda said, in the duration of the month of April large amounts of weapons, including U.S.-manufactured grenade launchers, automatic rifles, and ammunition, were air-lifted to the counter-revolutionaries stationed in La Cruz and Rosa Maria Departments in the frontier region of Costa Rica. A radio station of the counter-revolutionaries is operating on Costa Rica's territory at El Amo, also not far from the frontier.

Costa Rican mercenary Ramiro Antonio Silva, a former member of a counter-revolutionary grouping, who surrendered to the Nicaraguan authorities was shown to the newsmen at the press conference. He spoke of the direct involvement of the CIA in the escalation of the armed aggression in southern Nicaragua. He said that at the military camp in Costa Rica where he had been sent for training there were 14 U.S. military instructors which supervised the training of mercenaries and their subsequent dispatch into Nicaragua. At the same time representatives of the military authorities of Costa Rica who undertook to supply foodstuffs, clothes and fuel to counter-revolutionaries often visited that camp, he disclosed.

REPORT ON ECUADOR PARLIAMENTARIANS' VISIT

PM261147 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit to the USSR by a Delegation of Ecuador's National Chamber of Representatives"]

[Text] A delegation of the Ecuador National Chamber of Representatives headed by Rodolfo Baquerizo Nasuir, president of the Chamber, paid an official visit to the Soviet Union from 14 through 19 April at the USSR Supreme Soviet's invitation.

The delegation laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

In addition to Moscow, the Ecuadorean guests visited the Belorussian SSR, where they were familiarized with the activity of the republic's supreme organ of legislative power and local soviets, visited industrial enterprises and viewed historical and cultural monuments.

The delegation was received by V.V. Kuznetsov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who drew the Ecuadorean parliamentarians' special attention to the Soviet Union's constructive foreign policy peace initiatives contained in the speeches of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as the proposals put forward by the socialist countries in the Warsaw Pact states' Political Declaration.

Meetings and talks were held with A.P. Shitikov and V.P. Ruben, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities respectively, and with chairmen and members of the chambers' standing commissions.

The Soviet and Ecuadorean parliamentarians exchanged information on their parliaments' structure and activity and discussed certain questions of Soviet-Ecuadorean relations as well as topical international problems.

Satisfaction was expressed at the development of Soviet-Ecuadorean ties in various spheres and the two countries' desire was confirmed to continue to expand mutually beneficial cooperation on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in one another's internal affairs. The Ecuador National Chamber of Representatives delegation rated highly the significance of the USSR's unilateral commitment not to be first to use nuclear weapons and the USSR Supreme Soviet and CPSU Central Committee appeal "To the Parliaments, Governments, political Parties and Peoples of the World." On the international situation, the parliamentarians reached the same opinion that the main task is to strengthen peace and avert the threat of nuclear war. They advocated the establishment of a new international economic order.

The Soviet and Ecuadoran parliamentarians also discussed the use of or threat to use force as an instrument of international politics. They firmly supported the need to promote the search for solutions to international disputes and the solution of conflict situations and territorial disputes in various regions including Latin America by peaceful means, as envisaged by the norms of international law. In this context they stated that the way to strengthen peace and security in various regions of the world consists in respecting the sovereign right of every people to determine their fate themselves without outside interference. The two counties' parliamentarians reaffirmed that every state has the sovereign right to dispose entirely of all its own natural wealth.

Both sides expressed the intention to broaden contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Ecuador National Chamber of Representatives in view of the useful contribution made by such contacts to the cause of mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

BREZHNEV'S SON APPARENTLY TO BE 'KEPT ON'

NC052130 Paris AFP in English 2115 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Moscow, May 5 (AFP) -- Yuriy Brezhnev, the son of late Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, and recently said to be in disfavour with the regime, has apparently been kept on as first vice minister for foreign trade, observers said here today.

Mr Brezhnev, 50, who has held the job for the past four years, today signed the obituary of a former foreign trade chief, Sergey Mkrtumov, in the government paper IZVESTIYA. Observers said this showed that he still held the post.

Unofficial Soviet sources recently said Mr Brezhnev could lose the job following rumours that he was linked to persons involved in a case of corruption. The fact that the Presidium of the country's Supreme Soviet recently awarded him a modest "diploma of honour" for his "long and fruitful efforts in foreign trade" had seemed to back up rumours of a coming fall.

SVARINSKAS ADMITS TO 'ANTISTATE' ACTIVITY

LD051754 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1655 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Vilnius, 5 May (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Boris Budris writes:

The open trial of A. Svarinskas, former participant of an armed band which operated on Lithuanian territory, continues here. This time he has been accused of anticonstitutional activity. Numerous witnesses have shown that in his public sermons Svarinskas regularly called on believers to struggle against the existing state systems and to disobey the authorities. Moreover, during the court examination evidence was presented, testifying that the defendant, under cover of the ecclesiastical cloth, made and distributed — including sending abroad by illicit channels -- lampoons containing deliberate slander against the Lithuanian people and the social structure chosen by them.

Under the weight of the clear evidence Svarinskas was obliged to admit that he repeatedly conveyed printed material of an antistate character to certain correspondents of foreign mass media. They in turn made wide use of the materials received to discredit in the pages of the foreign press the USSR's state structure. The trial in Vilnius, capital of Lithuania, continues.

SOVIET PAPERS HONOR ANNIVERSARY OF MARX' BIRTH

Role of Marxist Theory

PM060829 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 May 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Genrikh Volkov article: "To Work for Mankind"]

[Excerpt] Marxism has found its supreme practical embodiment in developed socialism, in the constructive practice of the community of socialist states, in the activity of Marxist-Leninist parties, in the national liberation movement, and in the struggle for peace and socialism.

If the 19th century was the century of the birth of the theory of scientific communism, then the 20th century has become the century of the new society, the century of the birth of an entire community of nations building "communism as the culmination of humanism."

Much of what Marx prophesied has already become part of life in the countries of real socialism. Private ownership of the means of production has been destroyed; the exploitation of man by man has become part of the past for good; such vices of bourgeois society as crises, unemployment, and social, political, and national inequality have been eliminated; true rule by the people has been established; and the new man, the man of socialist society, has been raised. How proud, how happy Marx would be if he were to see how his great ideas have materialized in life.

Marxism-Leninism has conquered the minds and hearts of millions of working people, it has become a theory which has transformed the world. It has become a theory which has transformed the world. It has become the political, ideological, philosophical, and cultural center of the entire life of contemporary society, its dominant spiritual feature. Even the most reactionary bourgeois theories are forced to justify their right to exist only through their struggle against Marxism.

The scientific servants of the bourgeoisie, whom Marx called "spiritual skunks," continue, just as before, with all their strength to "retouch" and "destroy" Marxism-Leninism, striving to replace it by "isms" which are more acceptable to contemporary Philistines and to emasculate its living spirit.

Some of them endeavor to prove that real socialism is allegedly being built "not according to Marx," wile others claim that Marx belongs to the past and that today his teaching is nothing more than "paper Marxism." But it is today that Marxism, enriched by Leninism, is more contemporary than ever before, for the entire process of mankind's development, the process of revolutionary struggle in all corners of the planet, has proved the correctness of the ideas of Marx and Lenin, and has proved that this struggle can be successful only under the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

The "mole of history" is implacably burrowing in the direction determined by Marx and Lenin.

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov wrote in KOMMUNIST, in an article devoted to the 100th anniversary of K. Marx's death: "To understand all complexities of today's world, to organize and direct the revolutionary social and historic creativity of the working class and all people of labor -- this is the grand task currently being resolved by the theory of Marxism-Leninism and the practice of the struggle for mankind's progress."

The ardent revolutionary-creative thought of Marx is alive and fighting on our planet. I imbues and gives wings to the activity of every communist, of the millions and millions of revolutionary fighters and toilers all over the world. It helps deliver the world from all social evils and impurities, and to deliver mankind from wars, hunger, and privations, from all forms of violations of human dignity.

It truly helps make life all over the world worty of man.

PRAVDA Editorial

PM041627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Everlasting Teaching"]

[Text] Tomorrow, 5 May, is the 165th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx -- one of the greatest thinkers and revolutionaries in the history of mankind. Together with his friend and colleague Friedrich Engels he accomplished a truly revolutionary turnaround in views on society: He created a truly scientific, materialist understanding of history making it possible correctly to explain the past, to understand the very complex present-day situations, and to determine the main trends of future development.

From its very origin Marxism was not the fruit of "pure" theorization. It inseparably combines a bold, disinterested quest for truth with selfless struggle for the ideals of social justice, for the liberation of labor, and for mankind's bright future. Marxism organically combines within itself strict scientificness with consistent revolutionariness and thus attracts more and more people's minds and hearts in all corners of the globe. Exposing the secrets of capitalist exploitation, Marx proved that the exploiter system founded on the supremacy of private ownership is to blame for the misfortunes and sufferings of the working masses and is the source of social injustice, moral degradation, and upheavals and wars of various kinds. At the same time he proved that only a working class which is constantly growing, concentrating itself and organizing itself is capable of heading the struggle of the people's masses, wresting power from the exploiters, and organizing the building of a socialist society. Vladimir Ilich Lenin called the teaching on this mission of the working class of worldwide historic significance the chief teaching in Marxism.

V.I. Lenin, the faithful continuer of Marx and Engels, saw more clearly than anyone else after them the very great significance of revolutionary theory and of its creative development and indefatigable inculcation in the consciousness of the working class and the working masses. "Without revolutionary theory," he wrote at the time of the struggle to create a new type of party, the party of scientific socialism, "there cannot be a revolutionary movement." And, like no one else after Marx and Engels, V.I. Lenin penetrated deeply into the essence of the problems of Marxist science, mastered superbly the method of materialist dialectics and on that basis raised Marxism to a new, higher level, developing all its constituent parts with regard to the specific conditions of the new historical epoch. He armed Communists, the working class, and working people with the science of the victorious socialist revolution and the science of building a new society. Marxism in our time is unthinkable without Leninism, apart from Leninism.

The party of Communists created and forged by Lenin is immutably true to the behests of its founder and leader and to the principles of revolutionary Marxism. "The Communist Party's strength," the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 80th Anniversary of the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress" points out, "lies in the fact that it checks all its activity and its every step with the immortal teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, which provides the only correct answers to the very complex questions of social development and serves as an effective method of the cognition and transformation of reality. The party regards it as an important and constantly topical task to interpret social experience and the problems which arise and to creatively develop Marxism-Leninism on the indispensable condition of loyalty to its fundamental principles."

The dynamic development of the new system and the incessant changes in world development and in international relations are constantly confronting Marxist-Leninist thought with complex new problems demanding a thorough and creative solution.

Of course, neither Marx, nor Engels, nor Lenin left ready-made prescriptions for all eventualities in life -- and they themselves warned against an unthinking, dogmatic approach to the revolutionary science elaborated by them. They taught us to scrutinize attentively the phenomena and processes of social reality, carefully interpret what is new, and boldly move revolutionary theory in all directions, relying on its time-tested principles.

This is precisely how the Leninist party approaches the creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory. Having generalized the experience of socialist building, it elaborated the concept of developed socialism, thereby concretizing the teaching of Marx and Lenin on the two phases of communist formation. The CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the decisions of its 26th Congress are supported by a sound scientific basis and fully accord with the interests of the working masses, which have been convinced of its correctness from their own experience and support it wholeheartedly. This is the most profound source of the effectiveness and fruitfulness of CPSU policy.

In resolving the modern complex and large-scale problems the fundamental tenets of Marxism reveal their truth and their methodological significance with new force. At the stage of developed socialism, which our country has entered, study of the natural laws of physical production and of the economic basis of the development of all social relations is of special significance. "On acquiring new productive forces," K. Marx wrote, "people change their methods of production, and with the change in the method of production and in the method of ensuring their life they change all their social relations." Focusing Soviet people's attention on the tasks of improving national economic efficiency, accelerating scientific and technical progress, improving the economic machinery, strengthening socialist social discipline, and enhancing the activeness of labor collectives, the party indicates the right way to complete the restructuring of the sum total of social relations on the collectivist principles intrinsically inherent in socialism.

"We Soviet Communists," Y.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, points out, "are proud to belong to the most influential ideological current in the entire history of world civilization -- Marxism-Leninism. Open to all that is best and progressive in modern science and culture, it is today at the center of the world's spiritual life and is in possession of the minds of millions upon millions of people."

It is the duty of ideological workers and all Communists to promote in every possible way the further growth of the influence of our revolutionary theory, to master it more profoundly and persistently, to convey its ideas to the broad masses, and to learn how to combine theory with practice in a Leninist manner. This is the basis of all our successes and achievements. This is the guarantee of our future victories!

## Marx' Critics Answered

PM051421 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 4 May 83 p 3

[Candidate of Philosophical Sciences E. Rozental article: "Marxism and the Ideological Struggle" -- capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Excerpt] There was a time when frontal attacks were mounted on Marxism, and when Marx himself fought against his ideological opponents on the substance of the fundamental tenets of his teachings.

After him, when Marxist ideas became the practice of millions, the ideological struggle surrounding Marx' legacy did not wane at all, but, on the contrary, the more time that passed, the more the anticommunists began to affirm the concept of Marxism's "obsoleteness." At the beginning this was done in connection with new discoveries in the field of physics and the other natural sciences, later, in connection with new phenomena in social life. What is more, they often tried to use ... Marx himself against Marxism.

And this is natural too. "The dialectics of history are such," V.I. Lenin said, "that the theoretical victory of Marxism forces its enemies to disguise themselves as Marxists." And they are disguising themselves and mimicking Marx, using his terminology and summoning dialectics as a witness. They put forward this sort of argument, for example: As in the hundred years that have passed since Marx there have been new concrete phenomena in abundance (and who will dare object to that?), then the "reading of Marxism" too must be completely new.

Here are a few samples of the new "reading." In the opinion of the well-known American professor, K. Boulding, the scientific and technical revolution has made the exploitation of nature so profitable that the exploitation of man is becoming "obsolete." And the French philospher R. Aron claims that the very notions of "class struggle" and "revolution" are being transformed into "echoes of great myths." Referring to the realities of the modern age and to the changes which, he says, Marx did not foresee, he attempts to refute Marxism as a whole: "the revolutions of which Marx spoke have been left behind us."

This device is repeated across the whole gamut of the struggle of the two ideologies. For example, Marx showed that history, in which a multitude of people possessing the most diverse desires and goals participate, is an infinite multitude of intersecting forces that yields but one resultant force, that of historical progress. The anticommunists arm themselves with the idea but radically distort it, attempting to reduce the resultant force to individual wishes and intentions. The self-same R. Aron proclaims that history is a "blank page which everyone is free to fill in as he sees it." In that case, then come and prove whether the world is moving from capitalism to socialism, marking time, or moving completely backwards.

The rapid upsurge in democratic and antiwar movements is a new phenomenon of our time. Anticommunists here too are trying to speculate on Marxism. They maintain that since these movements do not affect fundamental social relationships, they do not interest Marxists, who are allegedly indifferent to the individual himself. Such inventions have nothing in common with the truth of Marxism. It is not out of place to recall V.I. Lenin's reflection that a materialist sociologist studying certain social relations between people is thereby also studying the real INDIVIDUALS out of whose actions these relations are formed.

Why do bourgeois ideaologues misrepresent Marxism? They do so in order to counterpose the teaching of Marx to the interests of the individual and invest it with the appearance of utopian views removed from the everyday problems of mankind. The French revisionists, R. Garaudy, for example, repeats for all to hear that the essential thing about Marx' legacy is not Marxism but an outlook, the science and art of imagining the future. In this interpretation Marxism becomes anything you like -- existentialism, Freudianism, neo-Christianity or simply a state of neurosis -- anything except Marxism.

Every sensible peson knows that life itself in all its manifestations is inconceivable without creative imagination. And this is a complex synthesis of knowledge, talent, volition, purposefulness, inspiration, and intuition.

Marx gave the world examples of this creative imagination, which, by going beyond the confines of the everyday, revealed to mankind new facets of life which had hitherto been unknown to it, and by so doing enriched and transformed life.

But Marx' creativity was nourished not by starry-eyed dreams about the future but by a precise analysis of the very reality in which he discovered the laws of its changes which were invisible to others. It was not brilliant inspiration, but critical examination of all the achievements of advanced thought, world culture, and the scientific generalization of the experience of the revolutionary struggle of the working class and the broad masses of working people in various countries which enabled Marx and his successors to raise themselves above the socialist utopias of the past and give the proletariat a militant dialectical materialist teaching and a knowledge of specific paths leading to socialism.

The present-day enemies of Marxism produce the slogan: "Each of us must devise his own future." It thereby follows that everyone is capable of devising his own "Marxism" adapted to the requirements of his "ego." This splitting of Marxism into "models" which suit a particular country or circumstance perhaps impresses those who are most concerned about their individual freedom and their right to devise "freely" the means of their future. These aspirations are persistently supported and cultivated by anticommunists. This is understandable too, for any step along the path toward individualism disunites the forces opposing imperialism and thus prolongs its existence. This is because it is not "free" individuals devising their models of the future in isolation who frighten capital but individuals united and combined in the struggle for freedom from exploitation and oppression.

Anticommunists have frequently declared Marxism to be defunct. But time and time again they sharpen their lances and trumpet out an ideological "crusade" against Marxism in order to try once again, in Ronald Reagan's terminology, to "reduce it to ashes" and consign it to the "garbage heap of history."

The bourgeois gentlemen are repeating themselves. All right, let us remind them of the words of the celebrated "Communist Manifesto": "A specter is haunting Europe -- the specter of communism. All the powers of old Europe have entered into a holy alliance to exorcise this specter: pope and Czar, Metternnich and Guizot, French radicals and German police spies." Is one permitted to ask who they are now?

It would be no bad thing for the new crusading troubadours to think about this. If only to determine their precise place on the garbage heap of history.

## SHEVARDNADZE ON VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL EDUCATION

PM031057 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Apr 83 pp 1-2

[GRUZINFORM report: "Georgian Party-Economic Aktiv Meeting"]

[Excerpts] A republic party-economic aktiv meeting was held 23 April in the Georgian CP Central Committee Conference Hall. It was attended by members and candidate members of the Georgian CP Central Committee, members of the Georgian CP Central Committee aiding Commission, secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms, secretaries of party committees equivalent to party raykoms, chairmen of city and rayon soviet ispolkoms, trade union and komsomol workers, leaders of ministries and departments, large enterprises and organizations, secretaries of primary party organizations, scientific and cultural figures, people working in the Georgian vocational and technical education system, and representatives of the mass media.

The aktiv meeting was opened by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee. He said:

Comrades!

The meeting of the republic's party-economic aktiv is devoted to topical questions relating to the further development of vocational and technical education in the light of the decisions of the 26th Congress and the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

We conceived the idea of convening the aktiv for questions relating to the development of the state vocational and technical education system long ago. There were many reasons, and they are set out in the Central Committee report issued to members of the present aktiv. But the need for a discussion of the matter on this scale was finally dictated by the CPSU Central Committee resolution of 25 October 1982 "On Further Measures To Improve the Ideological and Political Education of Students in the Vocational and Technical Education System."

The Central Committee resolution is a political program, on which vocational and technical education organs and party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations will base the work of cultivating and training the ideologically committed, hard-working, principled, intelligent and well-educated builders of our tomorrow.

The present aktiv's importance and its businesslike frame of mind are, of course, also determined by our esteemed guests' presence here.

Allow me on your behalf to cordially welcome and express our appreciation to Comrade Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Bulgakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, who has done a very great deal to further develop vocational and technical education in the republic. Aleksandr Aleksandrovich is not only Georgia's guest but also a most active participant in our gathering. His recommendations when visiting colleges and during a meeting with the vocational and technical education aktiv are sure to be reflected in the concrete deeds of those studying in Georgian vocational and technical education establishments.

We are grateful to Comrade Gennadiy Sergeyevich Strizhov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department, for his initiative in taking part in the aktiv's work and his valuable advice on a number of important unresolved problems.

Also taking part in our aktiv's work is Comrade Valdimir Petrovich Khlopikov, member of the Collegium and chief of the territorial organizational administration of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education.

Our aktiv's work is taking place at a significant time, when Soviet Georgia's working people, in common with all working people in the land of the soviets, are selflessly striving to fulfill the tasks of the third and, as Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, put it so graphically, "pivotal year of the 11th 5-Year Plan," which has been marked with further labor successes by Soviet Georgia's working class and all its working people.

Our aktiv's work is taking place in an atmosphere of the further consolidation of socialist law and order and discipline, improved organization and increased accountability, and the mobilization of every resource and means in the main spheres in the name of fulfilling and overfulfilling plan targets and socialist pledges.

This is the first time that an aktiv of the republic's vocational and technical education workers has been held at this level. The dialectiv of the development of the national economy, its prospects, forecasts of the demographic balance and problems of the scientific and technical revolution acutely set before us on a qualitatively different plane problems of preparing a worthy new generation of the working class. The report speaks of this in detail.

I would particularly like to focus attention just on a few questions. The vocational and technical education system must devote more attention to instructing and educating the young generation and to the fundamentals of the scientific organization of production, labor, and management.

Today it is no longer possible to work in the old way, and still less so tomorrow. We are right now preparing tomorrow's skilled cadres.

The worker of the space age, the age of atomic energy and computers, of the latest equipment and technology will be unable to create the assets which society needs without mastering the modern fundamentals of the scientific organization of labor and production.

The task consists in turning every vocational and technical school into a genuine laboratory for instructing students in the scientific organization of labor and production.

The interested ministries and departments and the republic's scientific centers must help the vocational and technical education system to resolve this problem. An earnest and competent discussion of this should be mounted today.

In addition to fostering a solicitous attitude toward material and technical assets, young people should be tempered in the spirit of worker traditions, worker morality and ethics, and working class spiritual values.

Every student should have inculcated in him the best qualities of the Soviet person, citizen, and worker -- master of the country.

As Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov pointed out in the article "The Teaching of Karl Marx and Some Questions of Socialist Building in the USSR," "a people which has accomplished a socialist revolution still takes a long time to acclimatize to its new position as the supreme and undivided owner of all public wealth -- to acclimatize economically, politically and, if you like, psychologically, developing collectivist consciousness and conduct. For only someone who is not indifferent not only to his own labor successes, well-being and authority but also to the deeds of his comrades at work and of the labor collective, and to the interests of the whole country and all the world's working people is educated in a socialist manner."

Of course, it is very important to teach a young person how to handle a tractor or a modern machine tool with numerical program control, but it is no less important that he should assimilate already in school the fundamentals and principles of progressive forms of organizing production, earnings, and material and moral incentives.

Even before joining a labor collective a young worker must know what is meant by team autonomous financing, collective contracting, nonregulated labor organization, comprehensive, integral process, and specialized teams, and so forth. Knowledge of all this is necessary not only for a young worker to find his bearings freely in the existing forms and systems of earnings but also to himself become actively involved in introducing innovations and inject new life into the collective which he has joined as a worker.

Every student must master the science and art of forming cohesive worker collectives and the norms of behavior in the collective, and it is necessary to educate young workers ready to fulfill any party assignment -- this is what the task consists of. We must teach the new worker generation the fundamentals of this science and art today, within the walls of the vocational and technical school. This is also very important for resolving the problem of getting young workers to stay in production.

On leaving their own school, graduates of vocational and technical schools join labor collectives -- that is, to a certain extent, a new environment for them which has already evolved its own labor traditions, a definite social and psychological atmosphere, relations among people, its own labor organization, and so forth.

Naturally, a young worker, even one who is highly skilled, needs a certain amount of time to adapt and get used to his new environment, to "settle in," as it were, and become part of the collective.

Vocational and technical colleges should prepare young workers for this change of environment. And the higher the standard of this preparation, the shorter the period of adaptation and the sooner the young worker will produce the results expected of him.

The colleges turn out both skilled workers and their future leaders -- team leaders and more senior production leaders and organizers. They must be given not just knowledge, not just vocational skills and know-how, but also civic tempering, and the finest qualities of the Soviet person -- the collectivist spirit, mutual aid, communicativensss, magnanimity, and the ability to lead others and rally them in the name of the common cause -- must be fostered in them.

These and other questions raised in the report and other documents must be made the focus of our aktiv's attention.

We trust that the aktiv participants have closely studied the report and other materials. We have tried to raise specific tasks and problems and avoid generalizations, and to lay the foundations for a businesslike, party-minded and principled discussion of the vocational and technical education system's work in the eighties and in the longer term.

We think that the discussion of the problems raised will take place in an atmosphere of party-minded and Bolshevik criticsm and self-criticsm, a benevolent attitude and mutual exactingness, and a high level of organization and responsibility.

We trust that the aktive participants will raise pointed questions from the platform. voice criticisms and submit written and oral questions to our meeting's presidium, and that the presidium members will have something to work on.

The Georgian CP Central Committee, the republic Council of Ministers, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and all the ministries and departments concerned will give all your questions, recommendations, suggestions, and wishes the closest scrutiny.

There are many problems. Not everyone will be able to speak today. The most important thing, however, is that the present aktiv is just the start of a big party discussion of the problems of vocational and technical education. This discussion must be continued at every level of party leadership and vocational and technical education.

Allow me, dear comrades, to express confidence that the aktiv meeting will take place on a high ideological, political, and organizational level and will be a worthy contribution to further developing the republic's vocational and technical education system.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze's report on the subject under discussion was issued in advance to the aktiv meeting participants.

The aktiv meeting was addressed by Comrade A.A. Bulgakov.

## AMUR OBLAST SUFFERS SEVERE DAMAGE FROM WEATHER

PM051454 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 4 May 83 p 4

[Report by correspondent Yu. Balakirev: "Assault by Southern Cyclones"]

[Text] Khabarovsk [no date given] -- Even the local old folk cannot remember a comparable April in the Far East. Throughout the month the weather changed dramatically and unpredictably, first with gales, then rain and snowdrifts, then the rare phenomenon of a dust storm 700 km wide sweeping across Amur Oblast. The weather was very menacing at the end of the month; two powerful cyclones came up almost simultaneously from the equator. Traveling rapidly almost due north, they swept in colossal masses of moist air, deepening a distance of 2,000 km from their point of formation.

Environmental control experts note that in mid-spring central and northern parts of Amur Oblast were hit by about six times the average monthly amount of precipitation. It is the largest amount recorded in the 20th century. The rain cracked and broke up the ice in small rivers, which burst their banks, carried ice fragments into the Amur's main tributaries, and began to sweep across roads and destroy embankments, wooden bridges, and culverts. A 10-meter ice jam developed in a bend of the Zeya River above the city of Svobodnyy. Launches were used in an attempt to break it up, but it continued to grow as if the river was deliberately summoning strength for an assault on the lower part of the city, the logging office, the Transsiberian railroad, and bridge supports.

On the eve of 1 May dozens of kilometers of roads and bridges were destroyed in Amur Oblast, 600 meters of culverts were washed away, and hundreds of homes were flooded and damaged. Raychikhinskiy coalfield workings were badly affected. But it was Amur agriculture which suffered most.

The Far Easterners embarked on a well-organized and well-coordinated struggle against the elements. Vigorous rescue and repair work was carried out during the holiday period.

## IZVESTIYA REVIEWS PROGRESS OF SOWING CAMPAIGN

PM060859 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 May 83 Morning Edition p 3

["Agricultural Review" by O. Pavlov: "The Sowing Campaign Is Ending and...Continuing"]

[Text] According to data issued by the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by Monday 2 May spring crops in the country had been sown on a total area of 65.1 million hectares, including grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) and 35.5 million hectares. Pulse crops have been sown on 4.5 million hectares and corn for feed on 3.9 million hectares.

Sunflowers occupy 3.55 million hectares, sugar beets 3.3 million hectares, and flax 438,000 hectares. Potatoes have been planted on an area of over 1 million hectares and vegetables on 729,000 hectares. Fodder crops have been sown on 11.3 million hectares.

Our farmers have done good work during the pre-May Day period. Many reports have reached the editorial offices about good work in various regions of the country. In Krasnodar Kray, for example, the sowing of sunflowers over an area of about 300,000 hectares has ended. Potato planting has been completed in Moldavia. The area allocated to this crop is now such that the harvested yields should be sufficient to ensure their own requirements. Cotton shoot clusters have come out in Tajikistan. Before the cotton was sown, the harvest of catch crops -- rape, pulse and grass mixtures, and perko -- was gathered. The republic's farmers are striving to ensure that one-third of total cotton gathered consists of better, fine-fibered strains.

The Smolensk farmers undertook flax sowing in the past few days. Smolensk Oblast is the largest supplier of flax fibers for the textile industry and of flax seed for other regions. Some 102,000 hectares have been allotted to flax here. Last season, 1 in 3 tons of fiber in the RSFSR was grown by the Smolensk farms. Specialized links are dealing with the sowing. For the first time, many of them have adopted the nonregulated system with payment linked to end results. High reproduction seeds are being used. Preference is now given to the new, early maturing "Smolenskiy" and "Soyuz" strains which are superior to all others in terms of fiber yield and disease resistance.

The sowing campaign in the country has again picked up speed. During last week spring crops were sown over 16.7 million hectares, including 9.4 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn). (The corresponding figures for the preceding 7 days were 14.6 million and 7.9 million hectares.)

The Bashkir farmers sowed a larger area during the week than any others -- 1,062,000 hectares. The Orenburg Oblast farms seeded 846,000 hectares, Saratov Oblast farms -- 808,000 hectares, and Tatar farms -- 674,000 hectares.

Good news for the farmers: There was good rainfall at the end of the week in the Ukraine, the central Volga Region, the Central-Chernozem Region, northern Kazakhstan, and in many Nonchernozem oblasts.

The sowing of millet and buckwheat is proceeding faster than in previous years. The Ukraine's farms have already sown buckwheat on almost half of the area allotted to it. Rice already occupies over one-third of "its territory."

The care of sown crops is already in progress on large areas. The struggle against weeds has been carried out on 7.2 million hectares.

The sugar beet growers are engaged in well coordinated work. Shoots have come up on an area of 2.5 million hectares, while inter-row hoeing and the formation of density of stand of the plantations have been carried out on 2 million hectares. In other words, practically keeping up with plant worth.

Fodder procurement has already started in nine union republics. To sum up, the week has been strenuous and fruitful.

Local discussions took place on the threshold of May Day of the tasks set at the CPSU Central Committee conference of first secretaries of the central committees of union republic communist parties and party kraykoms and obkoms, and of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's instructions on questions of development of agriculture and the Food Program's Program's implementation. The subject everywhere was that it is necessary to mobilize to the utmost all productive reserves, make fuller use of the accumulated economic potential, and firmly overcome the shortcomings in farming and livestock raising.

There are, unfortunately, shortcomings, and significant ones at times. In the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan, for example, the Central-Chernozem Region oblasts have surrendered their positions. In particular, much agricultural produce is owed to the state by Kursk Oblast, and it cannot be said that it is at the epicenter of droughts and other extreme phenomena. This is still the Russian Chernozem. It yields, let us say it openly, are insufficient and have not increased in the last few years, despite the fact that deliveries of equipment and mineral fertilizers have increased. The main reason is slack work, not up to the present requirements.

This is obvious, for example, in the practical work of Kastorenskiy Rayon. During the 10th 5-Year Plan the output per 100 hectares of agricultural land here was R27,800 (which, in any case, is not a very high indicator), and in the current 5-year plan this has fallen to R19,600. This is a drop of over 25 percent.

Taking the last 2 years together, the rayon has failed to fulfill the plan for sales of agricultural produce to the state in every single indicator. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Lgovskiy, Pristenskiy, and a number of other rayons in the oblast are lagging considerably in the development of production. And now there are reports that on many farms of these rayons the speed and quality of spring crop sowing and the care for the crops leave much to be desired. The local organs must be more energetic in eliminating the mistakes of the past.

This also applies to some Tula Oblast farms, which are in debt to the state in terms of field produce sales. Not all of them are carrying out the spring field work properly, either. Let us take Volovskiy Rayon's "Verkhoputye" Sovkhoz for example. The annual reseeding of large areas of winter grains has become a kind of grievous tradition here. And so, this year they had to reseed one-third of the 1,200 hectares which had been blanketed by snow. Even accepting that the winter was unfavorable, as the farm's specialists claim (for the umpteenth yearon end!), how are we to explain the fact that the wastage was allowed again during the springtime reseeding? Furthermore, the seeding machines were not loaded with a single gram of mineral fertilizer. And yet the sovkhoz has supplies of fertilizer and, according to agrotechnical rules, it should have been applied to the soil at the same time as the seeds. They reseeded barley on top of barley, in badly prepared soil. Later on they will again, probably, blame the weather....

It will be interesting to see what justification will be offered by the specialists in Voronezh Oblast's Kamenskiy, Rossoshanskiy, and Ramonskiy Rayons, where last year's yield was less than 155 quintals of green bulk corn and the Ramonskiy Rayon farms produced less than 7 quintals of corn grain. Even now the quality of work on many farms is not good.

The spring is already becoming very tense. The time available for work is extremely short. Under such conditions it is very important that the high speed of work be supported by excellent quality.

GEORGIAN CONFERENCE DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE ISSUES

PM031313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 83 First Edition p 2

[Pravda correspondent G. Lebanidze report under general heading "With a Sense of Responsibility"]

[Text] Tbilisi [no date given] -- A republican conference has examined the practical questions of the development of agriculture and the implementation of the Food Program of the Georgian SSR in the light of requirements set by the conference held at the CPSU Central Committee and in the light of propositions and conclusions contained in the speech delivered at that conference by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, delivered a report. He noted that the further upsurge of agriculture and the reliable provision of foodstuffs for the country's population in the shortest possible time comprise not only a foremost economic task, but also an urgent sociopolitical one. The decisions of the May and November (1982) CPSU Central Committee plenums and the subsequent party and government resolutions have created favorable conditions in rural areas for the most successful implementation of tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

In the first 2 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan Georgia's growth rates have not been bad in comparison with the last 5-year plan's average annual indicators. Nevertheless, many farms and even entire rayons have underfulfilled their plans. The drop in grain crop production is intolerable. The main reason behind it is the unsatisfactory situation in seed growing, and the republic has been justly criticized for this at the conference at the CPSU Central Committee.

It is well know that the republic's viticulture and its citrus and tea farms occupy a leading position in the country's agroindustrial complex. Large losses have occurred in the last few years owing to unfavorable weather conditions. But it was completely reasonable for the conference to raise the question: Are the elements always to blame? No, of course not. Many costs are incurred through mismanagement. The task now is to make 1983 a year of a turning point in the development of viticulture and fruit cultivation. A busy time awaits the tea plantations. The leaf gathering will start soon. The farms and the tea factories are basically ready for the strenuous harvesting period. The main thing now, it was said at the conference, Is to struggle for quality output from the tea industry.

The question of animal husbandry development were comprehensively examined. It was noted that in the last few years there have been certain changes for the better. At the same time, milk yields have fallen. The proportion of under-productive livestock is still high in the herd as a whole. At the CPSU Central Committee conference the republic was named among those which deliver low weight livestock to the state. The participants at the Georgian CP Central Committee conference, accepting this criticism as perfectly justified, said that many farms fail to give the necessary attention to the organization of the livestock's fattenging and grazing.

Great attention was given to the introduction of the achievements of science and of technological progress in agricultural production. Special mention was made of the positive experience of the agricultural scientific research institute, whose collective has established creative collaboration with a number of farms, helping them to raise the yields from agricultural crops.

Many years ago Georgia's scientists elaborated a zonal system of agriculture. It is, however, still being only slowly implemented.

The rayon agroindustrial associations have started work now. The party raykoms are called upon to help them in the getting established, avoiding petty tutelage and by economic organs. Much remains to be done to enhance the role of primary party organizations in rural areas and improve the style and methods of their work, which was the subject of discussion at the Tbilisi all-union scientific-practical conference devoted to primary party organizations.

The spring work which is now under way is progressing significantly better than in previous years. The political and labor activity of working people in rural areas has significantly increased. Party and state discipline is being strengthened and progressive forms of labor are being widely introduced. All this is a guarantee for the successful fulfillment of set tasks.

SHCHERBITSKIY AT KIEV AGRICULTURAL MEETING

PM041256 Moscow PRAVDA In Russian 30 Apr 83 First Edition p 2

[PRAVDA correspondent M. Odinets report under the general heading: "In an Atmosphere of Exactingness"]

[Text] Kiev [no date given] -- A conference has been held at the Ukrainian CP Central Committee attended by leaders of the Ministry of Agriculture, other republic ministries and departments, and executives of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers. Specific tasks stemming from the conference held at the CPSU Central Committee on certain practical questions relating to the development of agriculture and the implementation of the Food Program were discussed.

During the discussion of the work plan aimed at enhancing the efficiency of agricultural production and eliminating existing shortcomings the floor was taken by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee. Describing the envisaged measures, he stressed tht efforts in organizing the implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress, and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums, and the instructions of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for further increasing the production and procurement of crop and livestock products, and meeting the plan for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole must be directed primarily at improving organizational and political work, enhancing cadres, efficiency and competence, and raising their responsibility for there solution of all the agro-industrial complex tasks. Attention was drawn to the need to carry out a timely and profound analysis of the state of affairs on every farm and in every rayon and oblast and to adopt a self-critical approach to the results achieved.

The implementation of the Food Program is designed to resolve the task of improving food supplies to the population. In the long term it is envisaged to achieve grain yields of 35-40 quintals per hectare and sugar yields of 37 quintals per hectare of beet area, and to increase milk yields per cow to 3,000-3,500 thousand kilograms. Much is being done in this area. In 1982 grain production increased by 5.8 million tons, sugar beet by 5.7 million tons, potatoes by 1 million tons and vegetables by 718,000 tons in comparison with the preceding year.

It is necessary to organize the study and dissemination of the work experience of oblast and rayon agroindustrial associations and to enhance the role of specialists.

The main criterion in assessing the work of any given management components and cadres must be output per hectare of land and production of livestock products per head of livestock.

There are quite a few farms in the republic which achieve high grain yields year after year. The task is to make their experience available to all and to increase the production of grain through the utilization of this important untapped potential. Applying Yampolskiy Rayon's experience, many farms and sugar refineries, rayons, and even oblasts have achieved good results. Average yields of 26.5-28.5 quintals of sugar per hectare of sugar beet area were obtained for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan in Rovno, Lvov, Kiev, and Cherkassy Oblasts. However, such indicators are not being achieved everywhere. In Sumy Oblast, for instance, great losses of sugar are being tolerated.

Industrial crop cultivation techniques open up great prospects. They represent sizeable untapped potential for obtaining reliably high yields. Quite a number of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and rayons in Cherkassy, Crimea, Dnepropetrovsk, and Khmelnitskiy Oblasts obtained 50-60 quintals of grain corn per hectare last year on the basis of precisely these techniques, while a number of farms in Odessa, Zaporozhye, and Nikolayev Oblasts obtained considerably lower harvests. This happened because the rules of agrotechnics were infringed and cadres were not properly trained.

Party committees must work persistently to strengthen discipline, enhance the sense of a proprietory attitude to land in rural workers, deal better with the selection and placement of kolkhoz and sovkhoz leading cadres, and help new the agroindustrial complex management organs to organize their work correctly.

The priority task in livestock raising, as was stated in the discussion, is to bring fodder production into line with the existing livestock population, and on farms and in rayons where it is under par, the numerical strength of livestock must be increased simultaneously. Second, consumption of grain fodder must be reduced by increasing procurement of coarse and succulent fodder and improving its quality. It is important to intensify livestock fattening and to increase the productivity of the dairy herd.

Attention was drawn to the need to speed up scientific and technical progress in agriculture, make better use of the existing material and technical base, expand the construction of social and cultural facilities in rural areas, and train and stabilize cadres.

A specific plan for the implementation of the tasks which were set at the conference in the CPSU Central Committee was endorsed, and corresponding instructions were issued to ministries and departments.

## BRIEFS

SPRING SOWING IN UKRAINE -- By 18 April, Ukrainian farmers had sown spring crops on an area of nearly 11 million hectares, or more than 70 percent of the total planned. The most advanced in this respect are Zaporozhye, Vinnitsa, Kirovgrad and Khmelnitskiy Oblasts. The area alloted to sugar beets has been sown about 90 percent. Corn has been sown on more than a quarter of the area assigned. Potato planting has been completed in Voroshilovgrad, Donetsk, Dnepropetrovsk and Kirovograd Oblasts. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0400 GMT 20 Apr 83 AU]

## COSMOS 1459, 1460 LAUNCHED FROM USSR 6 MAY

### Cosmos-1459

LD061102 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched another artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1459", today.

"Cosmos-1459" carries scientific instrumentation designed for continuing the exploration of outer space.

The satellite was launched into an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 104.8 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee) -- 1,028 kilometers, minimum distance (perigee) -- 960 kilometers, inclination of the orbit -- 83 degrees.

Apart from the scientific instrumentation the satellite carries a radio system for the precise measurement of the elements of the orbit, and a radiotelemetric system for transmitting to earth the data on the functioning of instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment aboard the satellite is functioning normally. The coordinating and computing center is processing incoming information.

### Cosmos-1460

LD061334 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- A new artificial satellite of the earth, Cosmos-1460, was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The sputnik carries scientific equipment intended for continuing space exploration.

The sputnik's orbit was the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 90.1 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the Earth -- 369 kilometres, minimum distance -- 218 kilometres, inclination of orbit -- 70.3 degrees.

The equipment on board the sputnik is functioning normally.

## BRIEFS

BLACK SEA RELIEF MAP -- The Geologic Science Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences has just completed a relief map of the bottom of the Black Sea. It is sufficient to cast a glance at the map to see that the sea bottom, like the earth's surface, has its mountain ranges, wide valleys, deep abysses, steep slopes and high walls. The unexplored bottom relief has frequently been a hindrance in laying underwater gas pipeline, telephone cables or power relay lines. The map will be a valuable aid to Black Sea sailors, fishermen, builders and miners. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 14 Apr 83 AU]

## LEADERS SIGN AIR FORCE GENERAL'S OBITUARY

PM041430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 83 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed obituary of Major General of Aviation Anatoliy Vasilyevich Lyapidevskiy, Retired]

[Excerpts] Hero of the Soviet Union Maj Gen of Aviation Anatoliy Vasilyevich Lyapidevskiy, retired, the well-known pilot and Communist, died 29 April 1983 in his 76th year after a serious illness.

A.V. Lyapidevskiy was born in 1908 and as an 18-year-old youth joined the Air Force on a Komsomol ticket, graduated from the Sevastopol naval pilots school, and worked as an airline pilot of the civil aviation fleet.

As a pilot A.V. Lyapidevskiy took an active part in the development of the Far East and Arctic air routes.

[Signed] Yu.V. Andropov, G.A. Aliyev, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, A.Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, K.V. Rusakov, N.I. Ryzhkov, L.V. Smirnov, I.F. Dmitriyev, N.I. Savinkin, I.S. Silayev, B.P. Bugayev, Ye.P. Slavskiy, A.A. Yepishev, P.S. Kutakhov, A.S. Systsov, R.A. Belyakov, A.A. Tupolev, M.M. Gromov, G.F. Baydukov, V.K. Kokkinaki, K.K. Kokkinaki, I.D. Papanin, F.P. Reshetnikov, A.Ye. Pogosov, M.I. Shevelev, Ye.I. Tolstikov, B.A. Smirnov, M.N. Yakushkin, V.V. Karpov, N.A. Kolosov, A.V. Fedotov, N.M. Rudnyy.

## MILITARY CONSTRUCTION KOMSOMOL WORKERS MEET

PM040929 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Apr 83 First Edition p 2

[Report by Colonel P. Derecha: "Increasing Activeness"]

[Text] Komsomol workers in military construction units and at military construction academies have held a meeting. A report was delivered by Col Gen V. Bychenko, chief of Political Directorate for Military Construction Units. The meeting participants comprehensively examined ways of increasing Komsomol organizations' activeness in the communist education of young people and in the struggle for the successful fulfillment of capital construction plans.

The meeting was addressed by Marshal of Engineering Troops N. Shestopalov, USSR deputy minister of defense for construction and billeting of troops.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and Main and Central Construction Directorates of the USSR Defense Ministry.